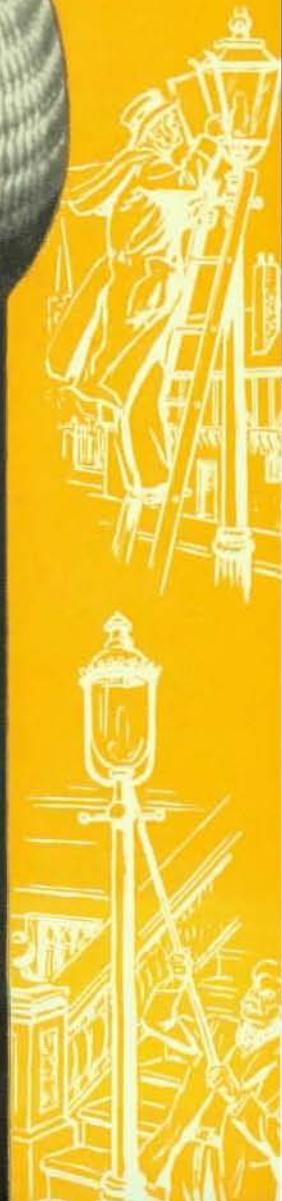
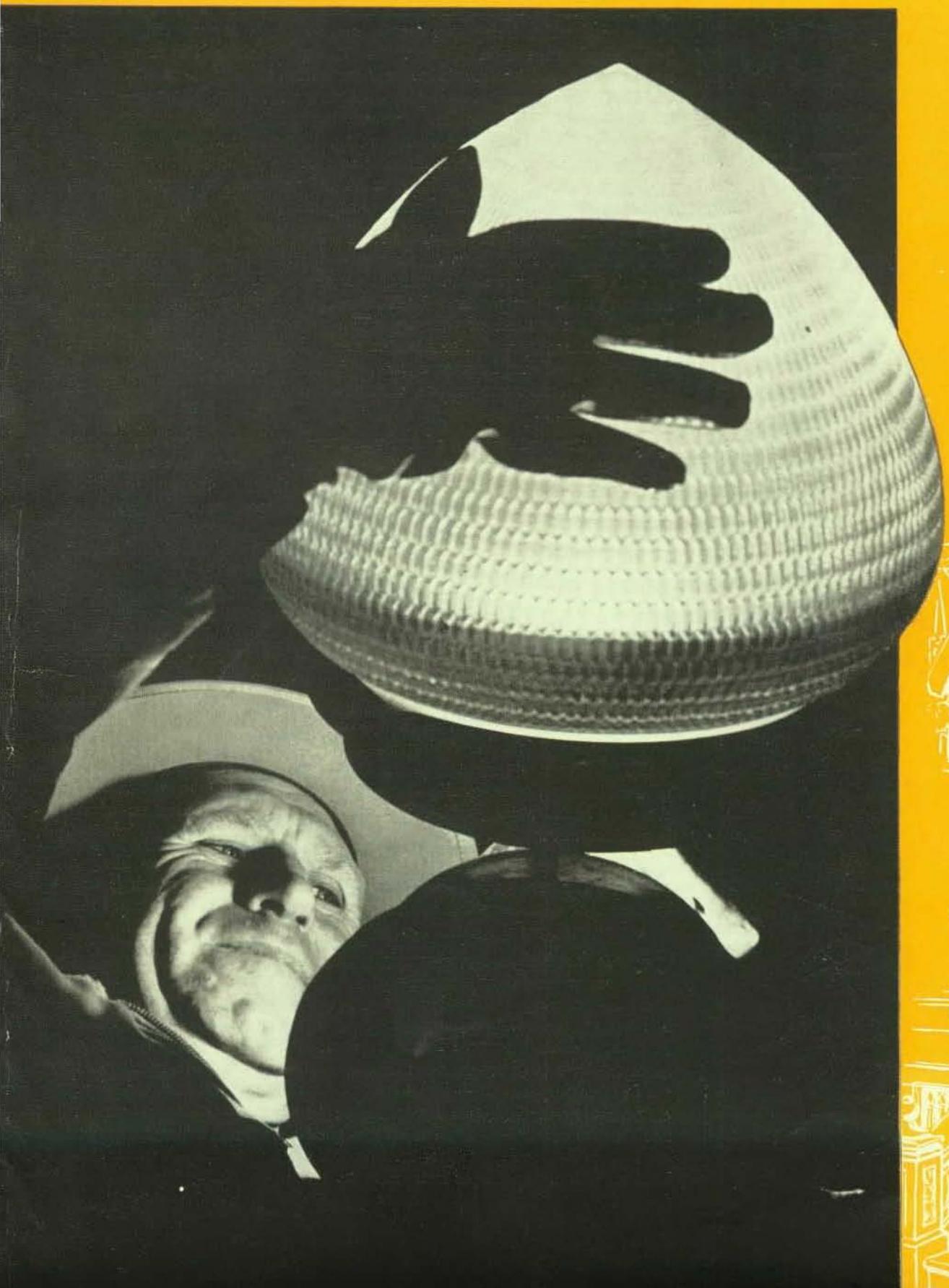


The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

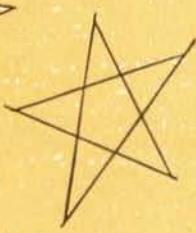
APRIL 1959



EXCERPTS FROM GREAT SPEECHES

*The following
excerpts are
from an address
delivered
July 4, 1828—
the first
Independence
Day Address
ever delivered
by a woman.*

*That woman was
Frances Wright.*



From the era which dates the national existence of the American people dates also a mighty step in the march of human knowledge. And it is consistent with that principle in our conformation which leads us to rejoice in the good which befalls our species, and to sorrow for the evil, that our hearts should expand on this day. On this day, which calls to memory the conquest achieved by knowledge over ignorance, willing co-operation over blind obedience, opinion over prejudice, new ways over old ways—when, fifty-two years ago, America declared her national independence, and associated it with her republic federation. Reasonable is it to rejoice on this day, and useful to reflect thereon; so that we rejoice for the real, and not any imaginary, good; and reflect on the positive advantages obtained, and on those which it is ours farther to acquire.

Dating, as we justly may, a new era in the history of man from the Fourth of July, 1776, it would be well—that is, it would be useful—if on each anniversary we examined the progress made by our species in just knowledge and just practice. Each Fourth of July would then stand as a tidemark in the flood of time by which to ascertain the advance of the human intellect, by which to note the rise and fall of each successive error, the discovery of each important truth, the gradual melioration in our public institutions, social arrangements, and, above all, in our moral feelings and mental views. . . .

In continental Europe, of late years, the words patriotism and patriot have been used in a more enlarged sense than it is usual here to attribute to them, or than is attached to them in Great Britain. Since the political struggles of France, Italy, Spain, and Greece, the word patriotism has been employed, throughout continental Europe, to express a love of the public good; a preference for the interests of the many to those of the few; a desire for the emancipation of the human race from the thrall of despotism, religious and civil; in short, patriotism there is used rather to express the interest felt in the human race in general than that felt for any country, or inhabitants of a country, in particular. And patriot, in like manner, is employed to signify a lover of human liberty and human improvement rather than a mere lover of the country in which he lives, or the tribe to which he belongs. Used in this sense, patriotism is a virtue, and a patriot a virtuous man. With such an interpretation, a patriot is a useful member of society, capable of enlarging all minds and bettering all hearts with which he comes in contact; a useful member of the human family, capable of establishing fundamental principles and of merging his own interests, those of his associates, and those of his nation in the interests of the human race. . . .

If such a patriotism as we have last considered should seem likely to obtain in any country, it should be certainly in this. In this which is truly the home of all nations and in the veins of whose citizens flows the blood of every people on the globe. . . .

It is for them to honor principles rather than men—to commemorate events rather than days; when they rejoice, to know for what they rejoice, and to rejoice only for what has brought and what brings peace and happiness to men. The event we commemorate this day has procured much of both, and shall procure in the onward course of human improvement more than we can now conceive of. For this—for the good obtained and yet in store for our race—let us rejoice! But let us rejoice as men, not as children—as human beings rather than as Americans—as reasoning beings, not as ignorants. So shall we rejoice to good purpose and in good feeling; so shall we improve the victory once on this day achieved, until all mankind hold with us the Jubilee of Independence. ”

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

GORDON M. FREEMAN
International President
1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

JOSEPH D. KEENAN
International Secretary
1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN
International Treasurer
130 E. 25th St.
New York 10, New York

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District..... JOHN RAYMOND
Suite 416, 77 York Street
Toronto 1, Ont., Canada

Second District..... JOHN J. REGAN
Room 239, Park Square Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.

Third District..... JOSEPH W. LIGGETT
61 Columbia Avenue, Room 204
Albany, New York

Fourth District..... H. B. BLANKENSHIP
Alms Arcade, Victory Parkway and McMillan,
Cincinnati 6, Ohio

Fifth District..... G. X. BARKER
The Glenn Building, 120 Marietta Street, N.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Sixth District..... GERALD A. BALDUS
Room 2806, Civic Opera Building,
20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois

Seventh District..... A. E. EDWARDS
Burk Burnett Building, Room 1203
Fort Worth, Texas

Eighth District..... L. F. ANDERSON
Pocatello Electric Bldg., 252 North Main
P. O. Box 436, Pocatello, Idaho

Ninth District..... OSCAR HARBAK
910 Central Tower, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Tenth District..... J. J. DUFFY
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago 5, Ill.

Eleventh District..... FRANK W. JACOBS
Rm. 107, Slavin Bldg., 8000 Bonhomme Ave.,
Clayton 5, Mo.

Twelfth District..... W. B. PETTY
1423 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.,
Chattanooga 2, Tenn.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

E. J. FRANSWAY, Chairman
2121 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

First District..... LOUIS P. MARCIANTE
790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Second District..... CHARLES E. CAFFREY
156 Florence St., Springfield, Mass.

Third District..... C. McMILLIAN
Alms Arcade, Victory Parkway and McMillan,
Cincinnati 6, Ohio

Fourth District..... CARL G. SCHOLTZ
1843 East 30th St., Baltimore 18, Md.

Fifth District..... H. H. BROACH
1200-15th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Sixth District..... C. R. CARLE
526 Dalzell St., Shreveport, La.

Seventh District..... CHARLES J. FOEHN
3478 19th St., San Francisco 10, Calif.

Eighth District..... GEORGE PATTERSON
Suite 8-B, 785 Dorchester Ave., Winnipeg 9,
Man., Canada

GORDON M. FREEMAN, *Editor*

VOLUME 58, NO. 4

APRIL, 1959

CONTENTS

Supreme Court of Our Industry	2
Report on College Scholarships	4
In Remembrance	7
Editorials	10
Pacific Crossroads . . . Hawaii, U.S.A.	12
Railroad Retirement Amendments	16
Executive Council Minutes	17
The Triumph of Despair	25
L. U. 245 Establishes Clinic	31
With the Ladies	32
Angles for Anglers	35
Department of Research and Education	44
Local Lines	45
Poem of the Month	74
Death Claims	79
In Memoriam	80



SUPREME COURT of our INDUSTRY



"Sometimes in the midst of stress and strain, an ideal evolves and an organ develops—one that makes this grim world a better place in which to live. In this industrial age in which men live, surrounded by that sea of turmoil and unrest omnipresent when men who manage and men who labor each strive for a more complete life, the Council on Industrial Relations is such an organ, an island where men of management and men of labor meet and find an answer to their problems. Here they come to a civilized solution to their differences, acquire industrial peace and find

hope for the future. This is the story of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry."

This brief passage is the foreword to the NECA-IBEW pamphlet which describes the operation of the "Supreme Court" of our industry, our Council on Industrial Relations.

The Council Story

Ever so often, here on the pages of your *Journal*, we like to bring to our membership a cursory account of our Council—what it is and what it does. We think the story of our Council

is one that should be told—that it is one our members can be proud of—that they should know the facts about so that they may discuss it.

The newspapers of our nation are only too prone to spread accounts of labor disagreement all over their front pages. Strikes are news. Years of good relationship, free from labor strife, are not. However, to the parties involved and to the general public which benefits from amicable labor relations, the NECA-IBEW story is good news of the first order. For 40 years employers and employees in the electrical



Above are candid pictures of the Council during a recent session.



The Council on Industrial Relations. Front row, from left: Samuel J. Donnelly, Business Manager, L.U. 96; William J. Cour, Director of Labor Relations, NECA, and Treasurer, CIR; E. R. Edenfield, Co-Chairman, CIR; IBEW International President Gordon M. Freeman, Co-Chairman, CIR; William W. Robbins, Secretary, CIR, and IBEW International Representative; Richard E. Arbogast, President, Newberry Electric Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif. Back row: Kurt Brammer, Vice President for Labor Relations, L. E. Myers Company, Chicago; William G. Nordling, Nordling and Dean, Summit, N. J.; William J. Middleton, Business Manager, L.U. 98; Robert L. Wilkinson, Manager, Inland Empire Chapter, Spokane, Wash.; G. A. Baldus, International Vice President, Sixth District; Charles Scholibo, Manager, Southeast Chapter, NECA, Houston, Texas; Paul M. Geary, Executive Vice President, NECA; W. L. Vinson, Business Manager, L.U. 125, and William G. Shord, Business Manager, L.U. 5.

contracting industry have been getting along, voluntarily settling differences between themselves and living in peace. Both have prospered and the public has benefited from better services uncomplicated by strikes.

The medium by which labor and management in the electrical contracting industry have done this, has been their Council on Industrial Relations. Now exactly what is this Council? It is an organ composed of six representatives of the National Electrical Contractors Association and six members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. These members meet quarterly in various sections of the country and hear the cases brought before them. These cases consist of matters in dispute, or interpretation of existing agreements. Both sides are heard and a decision is rendered. All decisions, by rules of the Council, must be unanimous, and here is a significant point for all who read this pamphlet, *never in the 40 years of the Council's existence has a decision been violated.*

There is another point which we

should like to point out clearly. We often hear today of various arbitration boards functioning throughout the country. The Council on Industrial Relations in essence, is a judicial body rather than a mere arbitration organ. The fact that decisions must be unanimous, and that there is never a third party involved in its deliberations, makes it clear that the Council operates to effect just decisions, not merely compromises, that it strives to seek out errors and correct them. This is what makes it unique. This is why our Council on Industrial Relations is far more valuable to the NECA and the IBEW and to the whole welfare of the electrical industry than any mere arbitration board could ever be.

History of the Council

The Council on Industrial Relations had its beginning in the era immediately following World War I. As early as 1916 a small group of electrical contractors were in the habit of meeting regularly for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the

electrical contracting industry. This group called itself the Conference Club. It was not a mere social club. Its member carried on serious discussions and presented various papers on matters of concern to the rapidly expanding industry. Some of the questions that came before that Conference Club were difficulties in labor-management relations. A contractor named L. K. Comstock was one of the most interested members of the Conference Club. He proposed that members of the Club get together with a committee from the IBEW for the purpose of drafting a "National Labor Agreement" which would be to the mutual benefit of both groups. A joint committee from the IBEW and the Conference Club met in March 1919. Mr. Charles Ford of our Brotherhood was the person chiefly responsible for bringing about IBEW participation in setting up the plan which was eventually to become our Council on Industrial Relations.

When the joint committee met, they decided that a labor agree-
(Continued on page 23)



REPORT ON

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS

EACH year more and more labor organizations are making college scholarships available to young union members and to children of their slightly older fellow members. Special scholarship funds are being established on all sides for the purpose of sending promising, though needy, youngsters to colleges and universities. With this assistance the recipients not only obtain the additional educational opportunities which will help them throughout the rest of their lives, but also enable them to become more useful citizens and to make more worthwhile contributions to society and to the communities in which they live. In addition the country as a whole derives very material gains through greater development of our total national economic and scientific potential.

Today the entire world stands on the threshold of a new era. Industry gears itself to a day of automation and looks ahead to the time of nuclear power. On April 8, 1959 the Atomic Energy Commission announced the first successful process for converting atomic energy directly into electric energy. This is one of the world's major scientific breakthroughs of all time.

While the medical profession searches for lasting benefits to mankind through peaceful applications of the atom, scientific advances, combined with the wiz-

ardry of electronics widen our knowledge and know-how day by day. The marvels revealed through rocketry lift earth-bound horizons, shatter global concepts, and herald in the new space age.

America's Needs Are Great

Never in America has the need been greater for reinforcing the ranks of teachers, physicists, chemists, mathematicians, engineers of all sorts, and specialists in every branch of natural and applied science, than it is today. As Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said in May, a year ago, in his open letter to college graduates of 1958, "Forecasts of economic growth have indicated a great need for the coming decade for professional, technical, clerical and sales personnel." Urging extended study beyond the college level, he continued, "There is a continued need for men and women with advanced degrees, reflecting persistent shortages of specialists in many fields." At another place he stated, "Your trained minds . . . represent one of America's real assets in this historic era of social, economic and technological challenge."

But for the rank and file of our young folk, educational costs in our institutions of higher learning remain exorbitantly high—understandably so, since adequate facilities (such as libraries, scientific laboratories, lecture rooms), and

competent professorial staffs are far from inexpensive. In certain areas they are, in addition, far too overcrowded, and insufficient to meet educational needs.

Called upon, as we are today, to face up to the challenge of Russia's much publicized educational system and recent scientific advances, it is clearly recognized that we must have more students in our colleges, and bigger and better colleges to serve them. Current statistics show that out of every 100 high school freshmen today, only 66 will graduate as seniors, only 33 will even enter college, and only 20 achieve a college degree. Much of our brightest educational prospects go undeveloped — primarily because of financial reasons.

Unions Lend A Helping Hand

No one has been quicker to realize the need to extend a helping hand to deserving youths, to help them in furthering their education beyond the secondary school level, than have been our labor unions. Few groups have been more generous in providing tangible aid in the form of competitive scholarship awards to so many worthy students.

The Department of Education of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations actively promotes the sponsorship of scholarship programs by its affiliated unions

to assist exceptional high school graduates to pursue college studies. In March, 1958, the AFL-CIO Department of Education published a pamphlet on Labor and Education in which it reported, "Twenty state labor organizations, 25 local centrals, as well as three international unions and some 75 local unions sponsor such grants." All in all these 123 labor bodies offer an annual total of approximately 325 scholarship awards.

"Better scholarship programs," declared the AFL-CIO Department of Education, "base their awards on competitive examinations on labor subjects, for all seniors in public, private and parochial schools. Many scholarships are also granted exclusively for children of members of sponsoring unions."

AFL-CIO Grants Scholarships

A leading exponent of the growing union-sponsored scholarship movement, itself, the AFL-CIO will award \$6,000 to each of six high school students of outstanding ability who will be ready to enter college in September 1960. Known as the "1960 AFL-CIO College Merit Scholarships," they will each provide for four years of study at a college or university of the recipient's own choosing. They will be granted on the basis of competitive examinations conducted by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation in participating high schools all over the country on April 28th and May 2nd of this year. Announcement of the AFL-CIO scholarships

and the National Merit scholastic examinations was made to our members by International President Freeman in the IBEW Newsletter to All Local Unions, (No. 68) dated March 9, 1959. A reminder was published in the March issue of the *Electrical Workers' Journal*, (page 31).

The contest is open to all second-semester-junior and first-semester-senior high school students who are sons and daughters of AFL-CIO members. Highest scorers in each state on the qualifying examinations will be progressed to the status of semi-finalists next September and, as such, will take a scholastic aptitude test of the College Entrance Examining Board next December. From this group six finalists, two from each of three major geographic zones, will be announced in January 1960.

In addition to supplying the six big annual National Merit Scholarships, the AFL-CIO is an energetic advocate of Federal legislation for publicly-financed scholarships for exceptional students. President George Meany of the AFL-CIO declares, "Federally financed scholarships for college would be a long step forward toward a strong democracy, and would show the world that, in America, opportunities are equal."

IBEW Affiliates Make Awards

A number of our local unions in the IBEW and state-wide and city central labor bodies with which our locals are affiliated make scholarship awards. Digests

of some of the IBEW Local Union programs follow, with references showing persons who should be contacted for application or additional information.

Local 3, New York — Father William J. Kelley, O.M.I., Scholarship at Cornell University's New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, for \$1,200 — to son or daughter of member of Local 3. First award made for academic year 1949-'50. Additional awards were made each year until four are now in effect. Contact Local 3, IBEW, 130 E. 25th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Electrical Industry, Joint Industry Board, New York, representing both employers and Local 3, IBEW — Two 5-year scholarships at Columbia University annually to sons of New York Electrical Workers under the Board's pension system. One scholarship in honor of William A. Hogan, treasurer of the local, and the other in honor of A. Lincoln Bush, chairman of the Joint Industry Board. Each scholarship valued at \$5,280, covering three years in Columbia college and two in the Columbia School of Engineering. In 1952, program broadened to allow study at the Columbia University School of Physicians and Surgeons or its School of Dentistry, for which daughters of Local 3 members may compete as well as sons. In 1955 the program was extended to cover study at New York and Fordham Universities. A condition of the collective bargaining agreement between Local 3 and the employers is that each employer must sponsor a scholarship provided he does \$1,000,000 worth of work during the year. Contact Local 3, IBEW, 130 E. 25th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Illumination Products Industry Joint Board, representing both employers and Local 3, IBEW, New York — Theodore



... to meet the demands of automation.

F. Brassel, Jr., Scholarship at New York, State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, for \$1,000, to son or daughter of member of Local 3's F Division. First offered in 1955. Contact Local 3, IBEW, 130 E. 25th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Local 292, Minneapolis — One \$400 scholarship in electrical department of Dunwoody Industrial Institute in Minneapolis, covering all fees, including training, materials, and supplies for full 9-month scholastic year. Applicants must be residents of Minnesota and are judged on character, scholarship, and worthiness. First offered in 1952. Contact Joseph Kreech, Business Manager, Local 292, IBEW, 253 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

Local 363, Spring Valley, N. Y. — One \$200 scholarship in co-operation with the Electrical Contractors' Association of Rockland Company, for electrical engineering students. Contact Local 363, IBEW, New City Building, Main Street, New City, N. Y.

Women's Auxiliary, Local 584, Tulsa, Oklahoma. — Two \$100 scholarships to sons or daughters of members of Local 584 who are graduates of a Tulsa public or parochial high school, to be used at a trade school, business college or university. Based on need, character and citizenship, scho-

WHAT TO DO

Persons seeking financial assistance for college educations are strongly urged to consult as early as possible with the teachers and principals of their present schools. In this way instructors can be on the alert for possible grants for which applications can be made. Bear in mind that one-third of all scholarship grants are offered directly by the colleges and universities themselves. Get advice from your instructors as to where and how to apply.

Please do not write to the IBEW International Office or its Department of Research and Education. The International Office of the IBEW has no scholarships to grant. It is in no position to intercede with scholarship donors on behalf of potential applicants. Please do write, telephone or see the individuals indicated above as those responsible for giving information, advising, and accepting applications for the specific scholarships, which have been mentioned.

The question remains as to "Where to Study?" As indicated earlier many of the top flight,

"big name" schools, particularly in the populous New England and Middle Atlantic states, tend to capaeity at early dates. A survey recently conducted by the editors of the weekly magazine *U. S. News and World Report* disclosed that of all geographic regions, the most room for new students, and also the best place to study if on a close budget, is in the South-eastern states, with the South-western area following second. Facilities for additional students were also found to be available in the majority of Mid-Western schools. In the Far West there was usually room for qualified applicants, especially among the state and smaller municipally-supported educational institutions.

Publishing a report of their findings in the December 5, 1958 issue of the weekly, the editors advised: "The problem a youngster faces is finding the school that has room for him. He may have to go outside of his home area, try several schools before he finds an opening. This takes time — so the sooner a youngster gets into action the better."

lastic record. Contact Mrs. Dixie Hicks, Secretary, Women's Auxiliary, Local 584, IBEW, 542 S. Lewis, Tulsa, Okla.

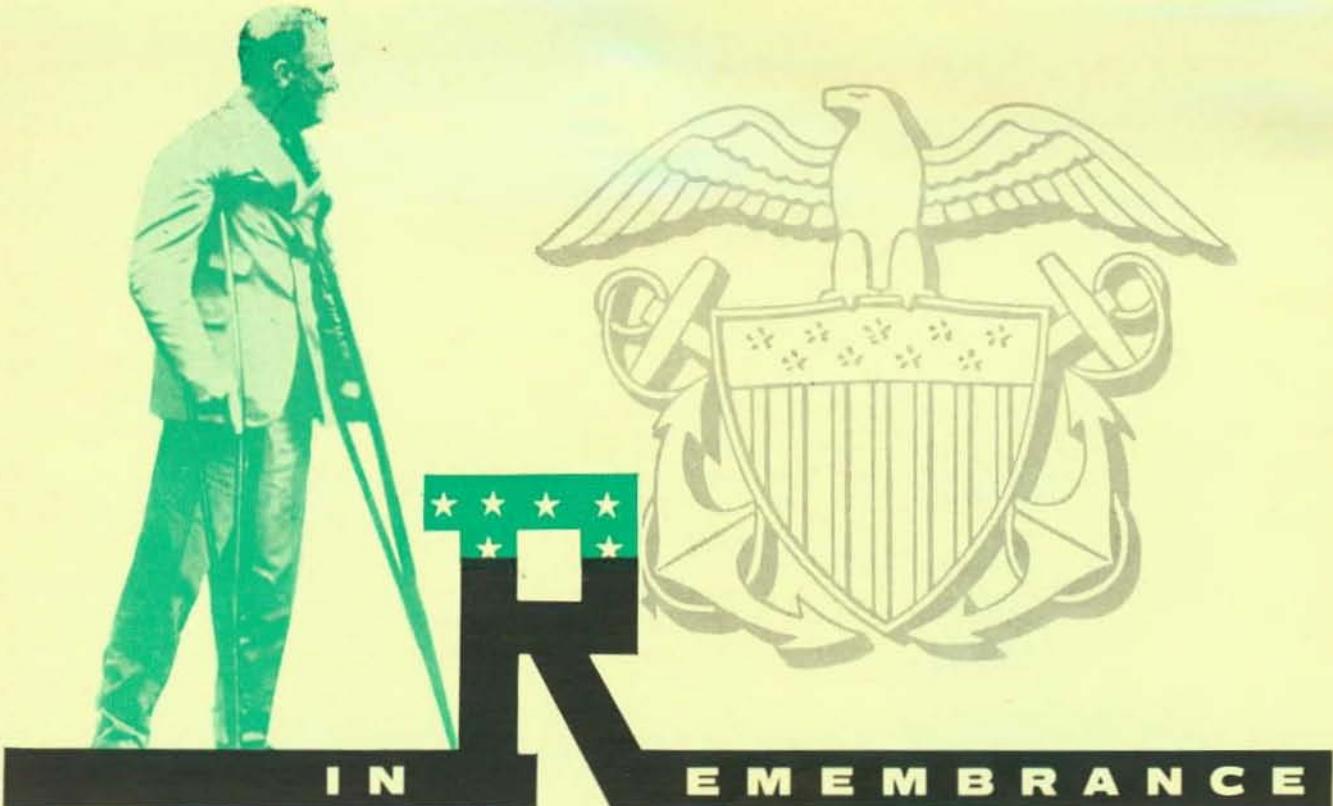
The extensive scholarship program of Local Union 3-IBEW of New York City has been in operation for approximately 10 years.

Jointly financed by the union and its employers, it has put a total of 140 sons and daughters of Local Union 3's members through college during the period. In addition, for those whose academic records were good, sufficient further grants have been awarded to finance two more years of study toward higher de-

(Continued on page 41)



The world of tomorrow will demand a more complete education.



NOT too long ago this writer stopped to observe a presidential procession along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. The street was lined with dressed-up army men; small, impeccable detachments of Marines stood rigidly at attention and on two corners bands played the best of John Philip Sousa in full military regalia. I stopped to watch the procession along with hundreds of others. The President of El Salvador had arrived in town on a state visit and he and President Eisenhower rode along slowly in a Lincoln convertible lauded by handfuls of confetti and accolades of applause. The flags of our two countries fluttered gaily in the breeze of the sunlit day as if they, too, were waving to the two Chief Executives. The well-tanned President of the United States looked healthy as he smiled to the obeisance of the crowd. I looked on with that reverence to which most humans are given when they see a well-known personage.

Another Parade—Another Day

But then my eyes were stilled to a glassy stare. My mind went back

through a span of years, not long in the comparable history of time. It was almost 26 years to the day that another procession had moved along those streets. An icy wind whistled across Washington streets on that other day bringing occasional bursts of sleet which clung tenaciously to the barren branches of the trees.

In the executive automobile, two men sat side by side saying little, an inimical silence between them. In spite of the cold, thousands lined the streets—and there were many hunger-pinched faces, some apathetic, some hopeful, among them.

Finally Franklin D. Roosevelt broke the tradition of incoming chief executives and waved his top hat to the claps of the more optimistic viewers. But President Hoover's face did not change and his head remained low. "Democracy is not a polite employer," he was to say later.

The out-going Chief of State had not been polite either. He had refused the traditional courtesies to the new President the day before. Mr. Roosevelt was never quite so angry, one person ob-

served, as when he returned to the Mayflower Hotel on March 3, 1933 after having been admonished by the Republican resident of the White House.

Mr. Hoover was a disappointed man. He had not seen the crisis approach which stalled the industries of the land; not many had. But he promised relief. "If I am re-elected to the office of President of the United States, grass will not grow in the streets of America." But the streets were already taking on a malignant vegetation and a people, beleaguered by the palsied businesses and downcast by the gray skies which hung dead over smokeless smokestacks, needed a restoration. They saw a faint possibility of this if Franklin Delano Roosevelt were elected President of the United States.

Battle of the Nomination

Perhaps the times had done more to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Executive Office than any other factor. He had not been considered a strong candidate the summer before at the Democratic convention in Chicago. The hot, July hassle

had produced many ill feelings among the presidential aspirants. Sleep had been put aside during the all-night roll calls. The Al Smith forces and the Roosevelt constituents fought each other desperately amidst the smaller wranglings of Garner and Ritchie. Finally, the caustic words and untimed shifts of allegiance produced the weakest candidate of all, it was believed.



Handsome newly-weds: Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt pose for camera. The two were distantly related.

Tom Walsh would be better, Carter Glass of Virginia, also. Reed of Missouri would be hard to beat and Al Smith would make a hundred Roosevelts, the opinions ranged. And, would the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy have the physical capacity for the job? Many wondered.

Courageous Words

But the multitudes began to feel a tingle of relief when a crippled man, bareheaded in the bleak chill of that March day in 1933, gripped the lectern on the inaugural stand and pronounced to a nation sick with fear that "...the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. . . . Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply." The men who guide the destinies of mankind's exchange of goods "have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure, and have abdicated. . . . The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. There must be an end to a conduct in banking and in business which too often has given

to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrong-doing. This Nation asks for action, and action now . . ." his words went on in the white vapor of his breath in the cold March air.

As the new Chief Executive left the platform leaning on the arm of his son, faint traces of sunlight split the heavy folds of clouds and across a nation deprived of hope the murmur of a bereaved people dared to whisper that things might be better. A tinge of the grayness began to lift in the skies of America and soon the people were to give up the unseen ghost of fear and struggle to challenge a future.

Different Atmosphere

Yes, there was quite a difference in the two presidential processions I thought, as my eyes once more took in what was going on before me. There were no machine guns mounted on the tops of buildings this day, necessary to guard against the insurrections of a poverty-worn people. A man next to me pulled out a pack of cigarettes, dropped one on the ground and then took another from his pack and lighted it, forgetting the discarded one on the sidewalk—or not caring. This did not happen in 1933; as a matter of fact, there were many who

When FDR took office in the dark, grim days of 1933, the unemployed were selling apples on streets (left). At right is a picture of one of the lengthy bread lines formed in New York City. Roosevelt gave the nation hope with his own supreme confidence. He also gave us an imaginative recovery program.



did not even have the means to smoke.

The whole atmosphere smacked of a prosperity which is taken for granted nowadays. Of course, there is some depression in our country—the textile mills in Massachusetts have gone South in search of cheap labor, leaving northern cities chronic depression areas, there is fighting in the idle coal fields of Harlan County in Kentucky and there is stark poverty in some 29 other economically sick locales—but perhaps the numbers of people affected is not substantial enough

(Continued on page 42)



Right Top: A sullen Herbert Hoover accompanies Roosevelt to the inaugural ceremonies at Capitol.

Right Center: FDR visits with Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek on lawn of White House.



Right Below: Historic World War II meeting with Churchill and Stalin was conducted in Yalta.

Below: Signing Wagner Act with Frances Perkins, labor secretary, first woman cabinet member.



EDITORIAL

By GORDON M. FREEMAN, *Editor*

Organizing Is Difficult

One of our staff members had a question put to him recently—a question that was both thought-provoking and shocking. The question posed by a college student was this: "Don't you think the real need for labor unions has passed?"

This opinion seems to be a prevalent one in many sectors—that working conditions are so good today that employes no longer need to obtain them by collective bargaining. Still other young people coming up at present seem to feel that organizing is a matter of course. That it isn't very difficult to get a union into a plant.

How wrong can they be!

Here in the editorial pages of your *Journal* I want to recall to mind a few facts—hard, cold facts.

Organizing today is difficult. Make no mistake about it. In "Right-to-Work" states (and there are 18 of them) it is practically impossible. Let me give you an example from our own experience. We recently carried on an organizing campaign in New York State. This is an industrial state and one generally considered a good "labor" state. Our campaign was conducted at the Crouse-Hinds plant in Syracuse. This company produces four complete lines of electrical equipment, condulets (the main product line), floodlights, aviation lighting equipment and traffic controls.

This is not the first time the IBEW has tried to organize this old, long-established company which has been operating non-union for some 55 years. The company used some pretty despicable anti-union methods to fight us. On election day there were 1540 employes eligible to vote. There were 275 votes for us, 295 votes for another union involved, and 905—no union votes!

Now what about the need for unions. Ask workers in "Right-to-Work" states. In every one of these states where this union-busting law has been passed, except one, the per capita income of its citizens is lower than in all the rest of the states free of the crippling law. The one exception is the sparsely-settled state of Nevada with its two large resort cities.

Ask workers in "Runaway Shops." There is only one reason why business men close up shop and move plants to new locations in "Right-to-Work" states—

so they can work the people longer hours for less money without interference.

That is the situation we face today. We face other formidable crises due to automation and unemployment. What can we do? That's the 64 thousand dollar question—but the first thing we can do is get back to some of the principles our union pioneers held when they started organizing workers 40 or 50 years ago and making this country a better and more secure place to live. We've got to realize that we can't just continue to sit back and enjoy the benefits somebody else fought for, for in the anti-labor climate in which we find ourselves today, if we sit back and do nothing we're going to wake up some day with no benefits to enjoy.

We've got to attend our union meetings, go in for real trade union education for our younger members, and become active on the political front, for the laws that make or break unions are being debated every day in the legislative halls of our nation.

And lastly we can help fellow IBEW members and AFL-CIO union members everywhere by demanding the union label and buying union products whenever and wherever we can.

The sailing ahead is not clear. It is rough, and our work is cut out for us, if unions and all that they mean in terms of employment and wages and security, are to survive.

Thought For Today

We thought we might follow up our lead editorial this month with a quotation from Edmund Burke that seems particularly apropos. It is this: "All that is necessary for the forces of evil to win in the world, is for enough good men to do nothing."

That one small sentence is filled with meaning. It seems the forces of evil are persistent and untiring, the Communists for example. A learned man remarked recently that if the anti-Communists, the Christian peoples of the world, had just one-tenth of the burning zeal of the Communists, we would never have to fear communism and its effects again.

In every instance where Communists have risen up and come to dominate a union or any organization, it was because "enough good men" couldn't be bothered

to attend meetings and assume their share of leadership and responsibility.

In nearly every instance where we have gotten a Senator or Congressman or Governor elected to office who has been an adversary of organized labor and progressive legislation, it is because "enough good men" couldn't stir themselves to get to the polls on election day.

Now is the time for the "good men" of the world to do "something" about every situation which affects them. That's our thought for today.

Reduction of Work Week

All of organized labor is deeply concerned about the unemployment picture, and all the reassurances and all the platitudes passed out so glibly by the Administration have not alleviated that concern in the slightest.

We happened to read a copy of the *Kiplinger Washington Letter* recently, which sharply critized Senator Johnson's unemployment Commission. It went on to predict that "talk of unemployment" will not hurt business confidence, that "business recovery is steaming ahead." The Kiplinger letter paints a rosy picture of soaring industrial production, rising retail sales, profits at a record level both before and after taxes. And it pooh-poohs labor's concern about unemployment.

This is the attitude of many business men and many people in high positions in Government.

But the facts still exist. There are four and a half million people out looking for jobs. We have skilled wiremen in our office every day, seeking work, any kind of work. Some of them haven't had a job in a year. We had manufacturing plants organized that employed 5,000 people. They're back to full production—with 2,000 people. The other 3,000 are among the unemployed. Many industries are much harder hit than ours. In the auto industry, for example, workers in some plants are being told that if they don't have 13 years seniority, they may as well look for new jobs. They're never going to be called back.

The facts speak for themselves. No one will deny that production is on the way back to normal. It is 80 percent recovered. But it made its recovery with 30 percent of the workers. The 50 percent are still among the jobless.

The time has come when something must be done. The IBEW has always advocated the shorter work week when the times indicated its necessity. Our 1958 Convention passed resolutions calling for the shorter work week when needed.

It is needed now! We urge our locals to set in motion their collective bargaining procedures which will bring about a reduction of hours in the work week, accompanied by wage increases which will provide the same rate of pay, so that we can help get our unem-

ployed Brothers and Sisters back to work. Some of our locals have already begun efforts in this regard. We congratulate them on being in the vanguard. We urge other locals in all branches to follow suit.

In Defense of Rail Workers

We are quick to add our protests to those of members of the Railroad Labor Executives Association, against the unjust accusations of "featherbedding" and incompetence, registered recently by railroad management. A blast by Daniel P. Loomis, president of the Association of American Railroads, is part of a multi-million dollar railroad management campaign to portray rail workers as anything but the trained workers we of organized labor know them to be.

George Leighty, chairman of the Railroad Labor Executives' Association, pointed out recently a few facts which Mr. Loomis purposely failed to mention in his blast.

Mr. Leighty reminded railroad management that the earnings of railroad workers have lagged behind the increases received by workers in other industries, even though rail employees' productivity has led all other workers in outside industry. He called attention to the fact that railroad operating employees do not receive a night differential, no expenses at away-from-home terminals, no premium pay for holidays and Sundays, and can even work an unlimited number of hours with no overtime being paid.

Some of the so-called "abuses" which the railroads complain about, are provisions which they established themselves.

This new attack on labor is just one more reminder to all of us in organized labor, to stand together and hold the line against loss of benefits and security, which were established only with great effort over a period of many years.

Putting First Things First

We noted a story, sad but all too true, in a recent issue of the *AFL-CIO News*. Legislative Director Andrew Biemiller observed that the American people are often negligent in letting their representatives in Congress know how they feel about important topics, like putting America back to work—but—just as often are quite vocal when it comes to stating their views on other matters which seem relatively unimportant.

Mr. Biemiller's case in point was that of a Congressman from a state with a dangerously high unemployment factor. The Congressman received 10 letters from constituents urging action on improving the unemployment compensation system. And here is the rub. The same Congressman received 35,000 letters protesting the possible loss of a television station—the people liked the "westerns."

That is a sad commentary on the judgment of our citizens and their ability to pick and choose and put first things first.

Pacific Crossroads

Hawaii.. U.S.A.



Above: Surrounded by its complex of lush fields and workers' homes, is a sugar cane processing plant in modern Hawaii.

Below Left: The surf forces its way through tunnels in the volcanic rocks, emerging with a hornlike sound as it sprays high in the air, forming the Spouting Horn, a tourist delight.

Below Right: Honolulu, the San Francisco of the Pacific, where over 300,000 Hawaiians lead busy lives.

In the evening we discovered another island to windward, which the natives call Owhyhee . . . We anchored in the bay, which is called by the natives Karakabooa. The ships continued to be much crowded with natives and were surrounded by a multitude of canoes. I had nowhere, in the course of my voyages, seen so numerous a body of people assembled at one place. For besides those in canoes, all the shore was covered with spectators, and many hundreds were swimming round the ships like shoals of fish.

SO wrote Captain James Cook as his two ships *Resolution* and *Discovery* revisited the Hawaiian (or Sandwich as he called them) Islands, which he is credited with having discovered while attempting to find a northern passage to Europe from the Pacific. That was back in 1778, while our founding





fathers on the continent were still fighting the War for Independence.

Today over 1,000 ships annually clear the harbor of Honolulu, and her airport is a busy international one indeed. Honolulu, capital of Hawaii, today is known as the transportation and commercial center not only of the Hawaiian Islands themselves but of the whole Pacific area.

Tourist Paradise

A real tourist mecca of modern times, Hawaii last year played host to 175,000 visitors.

Prior to the coming of Captain Cook, the Hawaiian Islands were home for many centuries to Polynesians. The original Polynesians, at least they *probably* were Polynesians from Java and Malaya, discovered the islands perhaps as long ago as 500 A.D. Much later, most likely during the 13th and

14th centuries, other Polynesian explorers came in their great double canoes, having voyaged perhaps 2,000 miles buoyed along by trade winds, across the Pacific from Tahiti or from the Asian mainland.

At the time of Cook's explorations, various islands of the Hawaiian group were governed by local rulers. In 1795 the islands were united under one rule by King Kamehameha I, warrior king of the island of Hawaii, who was known as the Lonely One. Then for about 100 years he and his descendants ruled the islands until just before Hawaii became a United States territory.

Soon whalers and traders began using the Hawaiian group as one of their regular ports of call because of its central North Pacific location. Eventually ships of all nations found their way to this lovely Pacific crossroads.

Riding the waves at 35 miles an hour against the romantic backdrop of Diamond Head is a pastime that has come down almost unchanged from earliest Hawaiian days.



Below Left: From the highway overlooking the rice and taro fields of Kauai, Hawaii's "garden island," one can see a river winding to the sea.

Below: Typical of the colonial architecture of the islands' early history is handsome Iolani Palace in Honolulu, seat of islands' government.





Above: From the balcony of a new vacation hotel, one can feast one's eyes on Waikiki Beach and Diamond Head. Average yearly water temperature — 74 degrees.

Right: Second largest island crop is pineapples with 29,000,000 crates of fruit and juice produced each year.

Below: Modern and handsome, the University of Honolulu enrolls nearly 6,000 students annually from throughout the Pacific.

One far-sighted visitor, Captain George Vancouver, British naval explorer who came here in 1792, brought with him to Hawaii the first bulls and cows as well as orange trees, grapevines and other plants. (Ancestors of all of Hawaii's flourishing fauna were imported since the islands had only one indigenous mammal, the flying bat. Much of the luxuriant flora was introduced, too, from other shores from time to time during the islands' history.)

Plantations Developed

Later on settlers immigrated to Hawaii bringing sugar cane and developing plantations. Then they in turn imported laborers from many lands to work in their cane fields.

Today the civilian population of Hawaii is about 578,000 with 85 percent of this number being American citizens by birth. (Also



there are about 60,000 United States military personnel stationed here.)

Racial strains in Hawaii are so various as to make it a wonderful land of brotherhood, where what an individual is as a person—not what racial origin is his by accident of birth—is the thing that counts. Her people may be pure or part Hawaiian (18 percent), Filipino (about 12 percent), Japanese (35 percent), Caucasian (25 percent) or Chinese and other.

Thus the State of Hawaii, with her citizens of so many varied



In a remarkable outpouring of "grassroots sentiment," the citizens of Honolulu sign a giant petition for Hawaiian statehood, a dream at last come true.



origins, is an example to the world of a land where equality and fraternity are not mere words but an everyday part of living. Hawaiians are conscious of this and in a world often degraded by hate, instead of uplifted by love, one of her citizens, Herbert K. H. Lee, last territorial Senate president, spoke the thought of many Hawaiians, when standing in front of Iolani Palace he said: "God made us His children of destiny to spread the Brotherhood of man."



Above: This comely "wahine" in her traditional hula costume typifies the handsome, warm-hearted people of our new state.

Below: Capital of the Paradise of the Pacific, Honolulu, with Crater Punchbowl at left and Diamond Head looming on the horizon.

Hawaii's independence during the 19th century was threatened successively by Spain, Russia, Great Britain and France.

Hawaii was annexed "as an integral part of the United States" voluntarily in 1898, after deposition five years earlier of Queen Liliuokalani, famed for her composition *Aloha Oe*. And in 1900 it was incorporated as a territory. Efforts to achieve statehood have been carried out ever since.

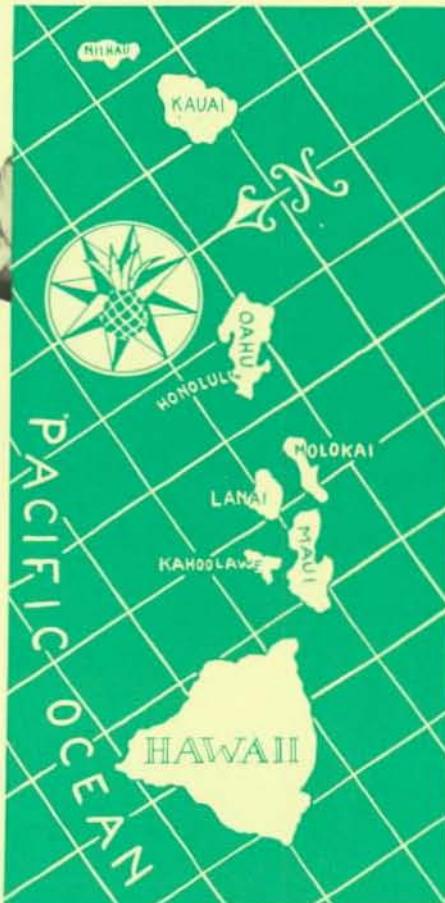
Now that Congress has at last

voted statehood for Hawaii, and approval by plebiscite in the islands will be forthcoming, we will soon see Hawaii's star take its place beside that of Alaska on the blue field of Old Glory, thus rounding out the Union to an even half hundred states.

Pearls of the Pacific

Geographically our new sister state is situated, as we know, in a central North Pacific position, some 2,200 miles west of Califor-

(Continued on page 77)



Above: The church near Pukoo, built by Father Peter Damien, who lived and died for mankind's outcasts, the lepers of Molokai.



Left: The volcanic chain of islands, discovered by Captain James Cook, now our fiftieth state, contains the largest active volcano, Mauna Loa.

Below: About as far "western" as you can get, cowboys guard a herd of sturdy island cattle, after tourism a leading "money crop."

Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Amendments

Vice President J. J. Duffy has requested that the following article which he has prepared be printed in full in our JOURNAL, feeling that the information will be helpful to our members employed on railroads.

THE prospects this year appear bright for railroad workers and members of their families to win major improvements in their social insurance protections under the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Systems. Congressional leaders of both parties have pledged to make the enactment of amendments to bring equity and fair treatment to retired and unemployed railroad workers one of their first orders of business in the current session.

As one of the chief executives of the 23 Standard Railway Labor Organizations participating in the Railway Labor Executives' Association, I have had a firsthand opportunity to study and help shape the pending legislation in this area. I have participated in discussions with members of the Railroad Retirement Board and RLEA legislative experts at which all of the various factors which go into the shaping of any sound legislative proposal have been carefully weighed and considered.

With this detailed examination by experts as a guide, it is my conviction that the pending amendments, as proposed in the House by the Harris-Bennett Bill (H.R. 1012-1013) and in the Senate by the Morse Bill (S.226), will, when enacted into law, constitute major gains for railway labor. On the other hand, these are no "pie-in-the-sky" proposals. In asking for these amendments, railway labor is asking for neither more, nor less than it is entitled to under the rules of sound economics and fair play. And we can hold our heads high, knowing that we are not seeking a government "handout" but only what we are entitled to as our just due.

The amendments proposed in H.R. 1012 and S. 226 are strongly supported by RLEA as being in

the best interests of railroad workers and their families. Besides other liberalizing provisions, the following major improvements would be made by this legislation in our existing retirement and unemployment insurance coverage:

1. All monthly benefits under the Railroad Retirement system would be increased by 10 percent.

2. Daily benefit rates under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance System would be increased from 50 cents to \$1.70 a day above present rates. Under the new schedule, rates would range from a minimum daily benefit of \$4.50 for compensation of \$500 to \$699.99 in a year to a maximum benefit rate of \$10.20 for annual compensation of \$4,000 or more.

3. Unemployment benefit periods would be extended for workers with 10 or more years of service by 65 to 130 days, depending on length of service, beyond the 130-day maximum provided in the present law.

4. Women employees and wives

of retired employees would be given the privilege, now granted in the social security system, of electing to receive a railroad retirement annuity on a reduced basis at age 62.

A number of other liberalizing provisions of a less sweeping nature would also benefit most retired or unemployed workers. Under the retirement system, these amendments would, for example, assist survivor annuitants living outside the United States and many disability annuitants and they would allow all workers to have up to \$400 a month instead of the present maximum of \$350 considered as compensation creditable for the purpose of determining benefits. Among the other liberalizing amendments affecting railroad unemployment insurance are provisions which would reduce the waiting time for the first benefit period from seven to four days, and permit Sundays and holidays to be compensable days of unemployment just as any other day, whether or not they are preceded and succeeded by a day of unemployment.

(Continued on page 34)



Taylor Soop, left, International Representative of the IBEW assigned to the railroad industry, confers with Vice President J. J. Duffy during recent meeting of the Railway Labor Executives' Association held in Washington, D. C.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

*Minutes and Report of the International Executive Council.
Regular Meeting Beginning March 16, 1959.*

All present—Fransway, Marciante, Caffrey, McMillian, Scholtz, Broach, Carle, Fohn and Patterson.

The Council's last Minutes and Report were approved.

The auditors' reports were examined and filed.

A request was received for a financial contribution to the Labor Education Center, to be erected on the campus of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. The matter was referred to President Freeman for such action as he deemed best.

We approved certain payments for legal defense from the Defense Fund, as provided for in Article XI, Section 2 of our Constitution.

PETITION FOR REFERENDUM

Local Union 71 of Cleveland, Ohio petitioned the Executive Council for a referendum, proposing to amend Article XXVIII, Sections 4 and 5 of the IBEW Constitution. These deal with trade jurisdiction.

The petition was endorsed by Local Unions 17 of Detroit, Michigan—53 of Kansas City, Missouri—66 of Houston, Texas—and 70 of Washington, D. C.

A similar proposal was before the 1958 IBEW Convention. In view of the unfavorable action at that time, the Executive Council does not feel justified in now having a referendum submitted to our Local Unions on the same subject. However, International President Freeman is to explore the questions and problems involved.

REQUESTS OF ALBERT L. EVESON

He belongs to Local Union 28, Baltimore, Maryland. He requested the Executive Council to

"... investigate our Local Union, and the files of the International President and International Vice President of our district pertaining to our Local Union's affairs."

Eveson also requested a personal appearance before this Council.

The Executive Council finds that since his requests were made—January 31, 1959—the affairs of Local Union 28 have been placed under International Charge, as provided for in Article IV, Section 3, paragraph (9) of the IBEW Constitution.

Therefore, the Council decided it would not be justified in granting Eveson's requests. We consider such situations only when an appeal is properly taken from a decision rendered by the International President.

CASE OF LOCAL UNION 353

This Local Union of Toronto, Ontario, Canada appeals to the Executive Council to "define the jurisdiction of Local Union 1788."

The Bylaws of Local Union 1788—approved by the International President July 30, 1953—already clearly define its jurisdiction.

"Local 1788 shall have jurisdiction over all Outside and Inside electrical work as defined in Article XXVIII, Secs. 4 and 5 of the Constitution when performed by employees of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario." (emphasis supplied)—Article I, Sec. 1.

Vice President Raymond and President Freeman believe no change should be made in the above jurisdiction. Local 353 disagrees.

After studying the voluminous files in this case, we find every reason why the jurisdiction should not be changed. We also find the position of Local Union 353 to be unrealistic and unreasonable.

CASE OF LOCAL UNION 420

Six IBEW Local Unions are located on the property of the Connecticut Light & Power Company. The approximate membership of each Local Union is:

Local 420	— 992 Members
Local 753	— 152 Members
Local 1045	— 52 Members
Local 1175	— 74 Members
Local 1226	— 212 Members
Local 1373	— 125 Members

The System Council of these six Local Unions ceased to function. The five small Locals objected to the larger one (L.U. 420) having a veto power over their actions. When an action was taken, Local 420's delegates stated they had to take the matter up with their members before voting.

When persuasion failed to correct matters, President Freeman reestablished the System Council and

decided upon a set of temporary rules for its operation. These rules are later to be replaced by a set of Bylaws to be determined by the International President.

Local Union 420 of Waterbury, Conn., opposes the rules, especially the method of voting, and appeals to this Executive Council.

The files show that the Local Union

"recognizes the general authority and right of the President to establish such system council and to make rules with respect to its operation."

Our long experience proves that System Councils or Joint Boards—in such cases as this—are necessary so that our Local Unions can act as a unit in dealing with management.

Our study of the record in this case shows that it will be quite difficult to devise any method of voting to satisfy Local 420 unless it has an advantage over the others. IBEW conventions have repeatedly rejected the very same arguments made by this Local Union.

We deny the appeal.

CASE OF LOCAL UNION 1533

This Local Union—of Fairbanks, Alaska—appeals from an action of President Freeman in transferring its jurisdiction over Inside and Outside electrical work to Local Union 1547 of Anchorage, Alaska.

In doing so, the President changed or amended the Bylaws of the Fairbanks Local Union (1533) covering its jurisdiction. The Local contends that since its members never approved the change or amendment, it "is therefore a nullity."

The Local Union also contends that the President's action "is not in the best interests of adequate and democratic representation." And that he failed to give proper and adequate consideration to its members.

First, we find that the Bylaws of this Local Union clearly state—as do all Bylaws of IBEW Local Unions—that

"However, the right of the International Office to change this jurisdiction is recognized, as is provided in the Constitution of the IBEW."

Next, the record shows that an extended investigation was conducted before President Freeman made the change. The report of the investigation shows the following:

The distances in Alaska are not a good argument. The territory above the 42nd parallel on the west coast of Alaska is easier to reach from Anchorage than from Fairbanks. The contractors doing most of the work in Alaska have offices in Anchorage. The National Electrical Contractors Association Chapter office is in Anchorage.

The Corps of Engineers, the Air Force 3rd Command, The Army, the C.A.A., all have their Alaska offices in Anchorage. The Federal Electric and Gustave Hersch organizations are located in Anchorage. All of the IBEW members working for the Bureau of Reclamation are located in the Anchorage area.

Size of Local Unions

Most of the problems on construction, maintenance or operation on the vast majority of the electrical work would have to be answered in Anchorage. About 60% of the IBEW members are located in Anchorage.

Local Union 1533 at Fairbanks has about 282 members. Approximately 125 of these live outside its jurisdiction, most of them in the States. About 70 of its men are employed by the utilities. This includes telephone and light for the City of Anchorage and the Golden Valley R.E.A. This local has not protected our jurisdiction by organizing many of the employees of the various government agencies eligible for our membership. Local Union 1533 has been one continuous problem ever since its charter was installed August 1, 1946, except for the first few months when the International organized the telephone, power and light, and the contract shops.

The Officers have simply refused to operate the Local Union in accord with the principles of the IBEW. Every attempt to have them operate their Union properly has been circumvented by a continual campaign of hate.

Local Union 1547 in Anchorage has about 656 members. A vast majority of its members live in Alaska. This Local has done an excellent job of extending organization for considerable distances, having organized the Bureau of Reclamation, the R. E. A. Cooperatives (both telephone and power), the Municipal light and power and telephone plants. They control all of the Inside work.

Transferring the jurisdiction would increase earning opportunities for Alaska residents which is very important because much of the trouble we have had in Local 1533 has been because the majority of the members employed on construction work are not residents.

The appeal is denied.

CASE OF R. A. SHAW

Shaw was an Examining Board member of Local Union 382 of Columbia, South Carolina. Charges were filed against him with Vice President Petty, claiming violation of Article XXVII, Section 2, paragraphs (2), (8), (10), (13), (15) and (19) of the IBEW Constitution. These read:

"(2) Violation of any provision of this Constitution and the rules herein, or the bylaws, working agreements, or trade and working rules of a L. U.

"(8) Creating or attempting to create dissatisfaction or dissension among any of the members or among L. U.'s of the IBEW.

"(10) Slanderizing or otherwise wronging a member of the IBEW by any wilful act or acts.

"(13) Making known the business of a L. U. to persons not entitled to such knowledge.

"(15) Attending or participating in any gather-

ing or meeting whatsoever, held outside meetings of a L. U., at which the affairs of the L. U. are discussed, or at which conclusions are arrived at regarding the business and the affairs of a L. U., or regarding L. U. officers or candidate or candidates for L. U. office.

"(19) Causing a stoppage of work because of any alleged grievance or dispute without having consent of the L. U. or its proper officers."

Shaw was also accused of violating Article I, Sec. 5 of the Collective Bargaining Agreement.

Petty's decision stated:

"The Hearing was held Monday, October 25, 1958 and the evidence presented clearly shows that you were guilty of the violations as charged. My decision is that you are hereby expelled from membership in Local Union 382 and the IBEW."

Upon appeal, President Freeman sustained Petty. In reviewing all the records in this case, we find the decisions rendered are correct, and we deny Shaw's appeal.

CASES OF H. L. BENNETT AND BERNARD A. WILSON

These two men belonged to Local Union 382 of Columbia, South Carolina. Charges were filed against them for alleged violation of Article XXVII, Section 2, paragraphs (2), (8), (10) and (19) of the IBEW Constitution. They were also accused of violating Article I, Section 5 of the Collective Bargaining Agreement.

The Constitutional provisions read:

"(2) Violation of any provision of this Constitution and rules herein, or the bylaws, working agreements, or trade and working rules of a L. U.

"(8) Creating or attempting to create dissatisfaction or dissension among any of the members or among L. U.'s of the IBEW.

"(10) Slanderizing or otherwise wronging a member of the IBEW by any wilful act or acts.

"(19) Causing a stoppage of work because of any alleged grievance or dispute without having consent of the L. U. or its proper officers."

The Local Union Trial Board found both men guilty and expelled them from membership. They appealed to Vice President Petty who assigned a Representative to investigate and hear the cases. After studying the record, Petty sustained the Trial Board. President Freeman upheld Petty.

We carefully reviewed all the records in these two cases and find no doubt of guilt. We also find Bennett and Wilson were properly tried and we deny the appeals.

CASE OF J. G. HYKIL

Hykil was charged with violating Article XXVII, Sec. 2, Paragraphs (2), (8), (10), (12), (13), (15) and (19) of the IBEW Constitution.

He was also charged with violating Article I, Sec. 5 of the Collective Bargaining Agreement.

The Trial Board of Local Union 382 of Columbia, S. C.—of which Hykil is a member—found him guilty of all charges except one. He was assessed \$500.00.

His case was investigated and heard by an International Representative and his appeals were denied by both Vice President Petty and President Freeman.

The Trial Board minutes show that Hykil admitted being guilty of all charges except one and asked for mercy.

In our study of the entire record in this case we find no reason to change the decisions already rendered, and we deny the appeal.

CHARGES OF JOHN D. DAVIS

Davis belongs to Local Union 595 of Oakland, California. He has previously filed numerous and lengthy charges against its President and the Business Manager.

This time Davis's two separate sets of charges deal with the Local Union's minutes of meetings. And the delay in printing the Local's Bylaws.

And this time, as usual, Davis repeats and rehashes over and over some of the same things already decided in decisions on his previous appeals. The latest charges were disposed of by Vice President Harbak who was sustained by President Freeman.

We find the two appeals now before us are *not* worthy of consideration. They deal with questions that the Local Union's members can readily dispose of.

The appeals are denied.

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Our 1958 Convention authorized the International President, Secretary and Executive Council to revise the retirement plan for International officers and staff members to make the plan:

"... conform more to the plans of other National and International Unions and the plans in effect for our members in industry . . . any change in the plan shall not obligate either the participants or the Brotherhood to a payment greater than has already been authorized by the referendum passed in 1952."

In our December 1958 meeting President Freeman and Secretary Keenan joined us in examining and considering actuarial and other information. However, more study and information was needed before conclusions could be reached.

Now we have all this before us, with the actuaries present, to answer questions.

The Changes Made

The IBEW Constitution—Article III, Section 11 (1)—reads:

"Members in IBEW service, employed by it as officers, representatives or assistants, who have been so employed for 25 years or more shall, upon request of the individual, be retired by the I.E.C.

on recommendation of their superior or employing officer, or by personal application to the I.E.C., with retirement compensation equal to one-half their salary at time of retirement, but in no case shall this exceed \$300 a month, except in the case of I.V.P.'s whose amount shall not exceed \$400 a month and except in the case of the I.P. and the I.S. whose amount shall not exceed \$600 a month."

With the President and Secretary present, the only change made in the above is shown by the last sentence which is underlined.

"Members in the IBEW service, employed by it as officers, representatives or assistants, who have been so employed for 25 years or more shall, upon request of the individual, be retired by the I.E.C. on recommendation of their superior or employing officer, or by personal application to the I.E.C. The annual rate of compensation payable upon retirement shall be two percent of the average annual salary for the five years during which the highest salary was payable to the individual, multiplied by the number of years of service, not to exceed 25 years, payable monthly."

Paragraph (2) of the same Article and Section reads:

"Officers, representatives or assistants, who have 15 years but less than 25 years service, may apply for retirement as provided above, and if placed on retirement shall receive pro-rated benefits based on length of service. However, no officer, representative or assistant employed prior to July 1, 1952, and retiring under this section shall receive less than \$200 a month."

The only change made in this is shown by the words which are underlined.

"Officers, representatives or assistants, who have 15 years but less than 25 years service, may apply for retirement as provided above, and if placed on retirement shall receive retirement compensation on the same basis as outlined above. However, no officer, representative or assistant employed prior to July 1, 1952, and retiring under this section shall receive less than \$200 a month."

Nothing else was changed in the plan. All participants will continue to contribute 5% of their salary to the Fund. And there is to be no additional cost to the Brotherhood.

(The I.E.C. is authorized to make such changes or amendments necessary to qualify this under Section 165(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.)

Plan For Local Officers

Two proposals were made to our 1958 Convention to include full time local union officers in the International's retirement plan—or to make such plan available to them. These were referred to the "incoming Officers for further study."

The Law Committee reported to the Convention

that "a great deal of time will be necessary to make the determinations." And we find this is correct, especially since there is such a turnover in local officers every year.

A few years ago the International Secretary wrote our local unions to determine their interest in a retirement plan for their full time officers. And there was little response at that time.

Some local unions have their own retirement plans for their officers. And some are just not interested, while many small locals have no full time officers.

So, it is not that International officers are not sufficiently interested, for we know what many local officers face in the years ahead.

Discussion of Problems

President Freeman and Secretary Keenan discussed with us various other matters and problems involving the Brotherhood.

Keenan reported in detail the investments of IBEW and Pension Funds—also those of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association. All of these were approved as provided for in our law.

Keenan also reported the amounts transferred from the Military Service Fund to the Pension Benefit Fund.

PENSIONS APPROVED

The Executive Council approved the following pension applications:

Card In The I.O.	Formerly Of L.U.	Card In The I.O.	Formerly Of L.U.
Bromwich, William G.	1	Fowler, Andrew	160
Dagnall, Andrew	3	Nelson, Eddie J.	160
Schultz, Fred W.	6	Prothero, Fred A.	160
Johnson, Karl V.	11	Johnson, Louis O.	163
Kendrick, Jesse L.	11	Molter, Albert H.	180
Morris, Dwight T.	16	Curtis, Frank L.	196
Robinson, Bertram	17	Palmer, George M.	196
McClune, Elmer G.	18	Paske, August	196
Mehle, Anton	31	Henshaw, William J.	213
Young, Irl V.	34	Boysen, John P.	214
Whale, Clarence F., Sr.	38	Nicholson, George F.	214
Cassady, Grover R.	40	Loftus, James F.	224
Graham, George M.	40	Fish, Gordon B.	280
Hartzell, Melvin B.	46	Phillips, Munson G.	304
Trevatt, Charles F.	50	Gunter, Lee E.	309
Coplea, Grover C.	51	Hylsky, Vincent	309
Heinrichs, Urban H.	51	Cody, John T.	322
Perkins, Chauncey J.	51	Hansen, Gustave O.	332
Roger, Peter L.	51	Bean, Benjamin E.	362
Bannon, A. J.	66	Wilson, Henry L.	362
Glaser, Bernhardt W.	66	Parfitt, William	369
Farrah, C. B.	68	Kind, C. E.	382
Bailey, Fred G.	73	Fuller, Otis C.	397
Bechly, Herman	77	Hodgins, Arthur R.	413
Cannings, Frank A.	77	Benz, Otto M.	481
Meyer, E. M.	77	Delano, James J.	494
Ostrom, Knute	77	Marquez-V, Joaquin	494
Rychner, Emil E.	86	Stevenson, Edgar H.	494
Darling, Charles E.	103	Thurber, Charles S.	494
Gillis, Joseph A.	104	Brown, Maurice L.	506
Alford, Eugene C.	125	Hernlund, Roy D.	506
Allard, Henry J.	125	Keller, Jacob	506
Geraghty, Patrick	134	Nichols, Arthur R.	506
O'Connor, John F.	134	Owens, W. Warren	515
Barbaso, M. G.	160	Smith, Howard W.	527

<u>Card In The I.O.</u>	<u>Formerly Of L.U.</u>	<u>Card In The I.O.</u>	<u>Formerly Of L.U.</u>	<u>Membership In L.U.</u>	<u>Membership In L.U.</u>
Francis, James W.	560	Leonard, James W.	887	Olson, Carl A.	31
Schimmeyer, Vittor	574	Lewis, Charles E.	887	Simonson, Simon	31
Brendeland, Ole J.	621	Crandell, George A.	911	Everhardt, William	34
Welter, Francis W.	654	Reynolds, Charles F.	911	Haley, Raymond J.	35
Stephenson, Bird W.	677	Wighton, Alex	911	Brown, Harry J.	38
Bachman, Edward P.	680	Woolner, Elam	911	Dorsch, Roy	38
Mueller, Frank M.	713	Conrad, Elbert P.	949	Levitt, Lou	38
Miller, Clarence V.	775	Shierk, William O.	949	Little, Larry	38
Graham, Alexander	780	Swope, Claude N.	1245	Suhr, Karl	38
Tarvin, Reuel L.	785	DeClerico, Don	1301	Wengel, Bernard	38
Stevenson, James	791	Potts, Ralph E.	1392	Keyser, Robert	39
Tibbs, A. G.	813	Cummins, Clarence M.	1393	Arimond, Edward H.	40
Reynolds, Burr R.	837	Dyson, Thomas R.	1393	Barnett, David A.	40
Carland, Andrew P.	845	Aamold, Albert	1426	Beibel, Oakley M.	40
Kelly, Frank	864	Weisser, John	1426	Havens, Edward M.	40
Skopek, Frank J.	885	Booth, Ralph E.	1475	Lundy, Alvin C.	40
LaBoyteaux, Harry	887	Berry, Edmund C.	1769	Marks, Everett G.	40
<u>Membership In L.U.</u>		<u>Membership In L.U.</u>		Moore, W. F.	40
Barnett, Paul	1	Ritchey, Earl P.	5	Palmer, Ralph W.	40
Faber, Alvin J.	1	Terney, Arthur D.	5	Woorhees, George H.	40
Hill, Edgar M.	1	Wochley, Charles F.	5	Bessell, Fred W.	41
LeRue, J. F.	1	Zimmerman, Alger J.	5	Cavena, Royal	41
Mason, Walter A.	1	Schumacher, Henry L.	6	Lindner, Matthew	41
Printz, Gerald V.	1	Cousino, Roy	8	Latart, Oliver A.	43
Schaefer, Henry P.	1	Heaston, George S.	8	Culver, G. Albert	46
Tackes, Andrew V.	1	Rayburn, Karl	8	Reineman, Al	46
Timpe, Henry	1	Binney, James	9	Ennis, W. W.	48
Yung, Frank	1	Broemelkamp, Henry S.	9	Kiggins, John P.	48
Hoppe, Edward	2	Hesketh, James, Jr.	9	Wiles, Ralph D.	48
Poindexter, J. W.	2	Jesperson, C. A.	9	Albers, Louis	52
Autenrieth, Charles	3	Matt, William S.	9	Schroeder, Henry	52
Beig, Edward	3	McKinley, Robert	9	Allan, Alex	58
Blair, David	3	Norager, Oluf B.	9	Borchardt, Leo	58
Boxer, Henry	3	Prince, Calvin E.	9	Lamont, Henry	58
Bravo, Morris	3	Rosemann, James	9	Owen, Ray B.	58
Brohan, Patrick A.	3	Schmaehl, Arthur	9	Tompkins, Merl D.	58
Cole, Saul	3	Schroeder, Charles	9	Bartkowiak, Lige	66
Eagan, John J.	3	Whitman, C. L.	9	Loew, George W.	68
Ehrlich, Louis M.	3	Wridt, Alfred C. H.	9	Anderson, Gilbert O.	73
Frank, Harry	3	Ambrose, Taylor F.	11	Morse, J. E.	73
Geyer, Fred	3	Barrett, J. H.	11	Dujeon, J. R.	76
Greve, George	3	Beezer, Harry A.	11	Backlund, John E.	77
Guida, Fioravante	3	Drews, LeClair L.	11	Backstrom, A. M.	77
Hamilton, Thomas	3	Kolmanson, Harry	11	Duerden, W. H.	77
Herrmann, John W.	3	Steckel, Howard H.	11	Ebbutt, R. L.	77
Horpel, George	3	Weil, Herbert	11	LaVera, Manuel S.	77
Jamison, Chauncey	3	Drewery, E.	17	Traver, J. Howard	79
Kahn, Samuel	3	Farmer, James	17	Mathews, William R.	80
Liffler, Benjamin	3	Wilson, George T.	17	Broadrup, Arthur J.	82
Maturin, Lysle	3	Foss, Herbert M.	18	Greger, John F.	82
Meisinger, Edward	3	MacLeod, William R.	18	Yost, Karl J.	82
Moses, Jack	3	Orr, James	18	Ziegler, Helmuth F.	82
Murray, Harry H.	3	Shelton, Clarence W.	18	Kellogg, Albert F.	84
McDonald, Philip	3	DeMarra, Francis	23	Driscoll, Edward B.	86
Narr, Frederick W.	3	Needham, Donald	23	Maurer, Walter J.	86
Rice, Eugene	3	Pederson, Albert	23	Naninni, George	86
Schneider, Henry	3	Sundberg, Gustaf E.	23	Ebert, Gordon C.	88
Slatin, Herman	3	Wolters, Frank	23	Kates, Lewis B.	98
Stroebele, Arthur	3	Bartlett, Albert D., Sr.	26	Rogers, Michael W.	98
Takov, Charles	3	Davidson, John S.	26	Wogaman, John	98
Veit, John W.	3	Koegel, Edward F.	26	Fassel, William H.	99
Wagner, Jerome	3	MacKay, George A.	26	Ward, Paul	99
Waide, Charles	3	Peterson, Peter C.	26	Torian, Jesse I.	100
Westray, Edwin L.	3	Phillips, Harold H.	26	Amaral, John	103
Wezel, Fred	3	Gluth, William	28	Bennett, James G.	103
Younghans, Arthur	3	Kindle, Herman E.	28	Burke, John A.	103
Eicheldinger, Chas. H.	5	Granquist, Thorild H.	31	Butler, James F.	103
Hummell, William	5	Larsen, Oscar	31	Cadagan, Cornelius	103
Joyce, Michael E.	5	Mohr, Guy R.	31	Cox, Ernest P.	103
Price, Clifford V.	5	Olsen, O. Arden	31		

<u>Membership In L.U.</u>	<u>Membership In L.U.</u>	<u>Membership In L.U.</u>	<u>Membership In L.U.</u>
Wood, William A. 184	Gregory, H. W. 409	Sponsel, Charles F. 648	McCullough, John J. 817
Koch, Harry E. 190	Goertzen, John 417	Hampton, Marion C. 650	McGuinness, James 817
Thompson, Robert B. 193	Wade, William C. 417	Miller, Daniel A. 650	Pratt, Horace C. 817
Bresnahan, William R. 200	Aronson, Axel 420	Brown, Quincy A. 659	Shea, Patrick 817
Stroetman, William J. 210	Douglass, Francis 420	Green, Burton T. 659	Williams, Hoyt T. 841
Rost, John C. 212	Primavera, Basilio 420	Ziese, Frank F. 664	Roberts, Grady L. 847
Werner, Clarence B. 212	Tucci, Santo 420	Hunsaker, Edward L. 665	Garrett, Carlos J. 849
Allison, A. L. 213	Renfro, Winfield S. 428	Smith, Harry T. 665	Hoff, Charles S. 856
Provan, Thomas G. 213	Hitt, B. E. 429	Bowker, J. L. 666	Miller, Henry C. 874
Shannon, Nelson 213	Sealf, Henry E. 429	Conord, Louis J. 675	Kislia, Louis A. 890
Wilson, William S. 213	Weir, John T. 434	Bricker, Clarence A. 683	Maddox, A. G. 896
Thurston, William 214	Evans, John B., Sr. 446	Lacey, Roy G. 683	Nutt, J. M. 896
Westgard, Roy 214	Pfeiffer, Alois J. 446	Techlin, Edmund 692	Pabst, Wilfred 948
O'Brien, William 215	Kampf, Julius E. 456	Anderson, Glenn F. 695	Franck, Edgar E. 949
Ferris, Herbert S. 223	Wright, John S. 466	Boyden, William E. 697	Hanson, Lawrence E. 949
Silvia, Edward C. 224	Herriman, Joseph S. 474	Vessely, Thomas 697	Melcher, Richard 953
Hanch, Edward I. 231	Grimm, George 475	Hinkle, William J. 702	Severson, Chester J. 953
Yale, Everett W. 231	Moran, A. B. 477	Monroe, Archie R. 702	Moore, Paul W. 965
Allen, Fred W. 237	Watts, Edwin H. 483	Webb, Lawrence F. 702	Burk, James H. 968
Bennett, Frank C. 245	Prudhomme, Arthur 492	Wirzbach, Herman 704	Rogers, Edward 1049
Hawks, Ira 245	Bauter, Porter H. 494	Ross, A. R. 709	Melby, Orval 1086
Hennessey, William 245	Bird, John R. 494	Prothero, David L. 712	Leedy, E. E. 1105
Keller, D. Gale 245	Coley, Dale 494	Miller, Herbert L. 716	Powell, Howard O. 1105
Makely, A. B. 245	Croasdaile, James 494	Savage, Thomas 716	Croxton, Grover C. 1108
Rueger, Edwin Z. 245	DeBehnke, Paul 494	Zwarych, Gregory 717	Gould, Joel 1186
Schmager, Harold 245	Groth, Louis 494	Sanborn, Earl B. 719	Slaughter, Joseph D. 1245
Ludecke, Frederick 269	Hamilton, Thomas 494	Beery, Roy 723	Kittell, Paul C. 1339
Harris, Fred A. 270	John, Elmer W. 494	Edmondson, Lloyd H. 734	Diedrich, Walter E. 1392
Burkhardt, Hugo 284	Kerski, Joseph F. 494	Holecombe, H. O. 734	Dusinberry, Herbert C. 1393
Christenson, G. Milton 292	Klein, Walter W. 494	Martin, William J. 734	Eck, Roy G. 1393
Futscher, L. T. 292	Krause, Emil F. 494	Russell, John L. 734	Rogers, Roland 1393
Green, A. L. 292	Lane, Floyd C. 494	VanDerveer, C. A. 734	Snodgrass, Walker L. 1393
Heinz, John 292	Mueller, Fred A. 494	Ridings, Albert A. 757	Chowning, Ross 1426
Ljungren, Eric 292	Orsolano, Peter 494	Vaughn, S. H. 760	Lkelby, James M. 1579
Lundh, I. B. 292	Patzwald, George 494	Lane, F. H. 763	Johnson, Mack D. 1856
McCoy, Frank 292	Rudolf, George J. 494	Gower, Walter F. 794	Schroeder, William E. 794
Saenger, Louis J. 292	Young, Emil 494	Swanson, Knute B. 794	Carey, Frank A. 1948
Schmeck, Otto W. 292	Heggen, Carl J. 499	Grady, Edward F. 817	Sherouse, P. B. 1954
Steifenhoffer, William 292	Jones, Earl H. 500	Murphy, John J. 2017	
Baldwin, Lee E. 302	Renshaw, E. B. 500		
Heim, Karl L. 304	Blot, Henri C. 501		
Kelly, Ira J. 304	Fowler, Herbert R. 501		
Koch, Wancel 304	Hickey, John F. 501		
McAtee, Charles E. 304	Nicoll, David S. 501		
Williams, Langford 304	Purdy, Frank C. 501		
Workman, James R. 304	Ratcliff, John W. 501		
Hayes, William J. 306	Sastrom, Theodore 501		
Bishop, Clarence A. 309	Dierlein, Jack W. 505		
Grosse, Otto H. 309	Tilton, Harry E. 506		
Lane, Ora E. 309	Kennedy, Farries E. 517		
Pemberton, Hurshel H. 309	Hines, Joseph 522		
Strausbaugh, Joseph A. 309	Young, William J. 522		
Taylor, John H. 309	Cangelosi, R. J. 527		
Hewitt, T. F. 313	Alexander, William A. 558		
Smith, Charles K. 325	Gagnier, J. L. 561		
McCausland, Thomas C. 326	Naylor, H. 561		
Joyce, Martin J. 328	McCafferty, Frank 567		
Ferr, Warren R. 332	Oakley, Chester S. 574		
Davis, R. G. 338	Cannon, J. H. 584		
Evans, William A. 347	Gadbois, G. C. 584		
Englebright, H. R. 349	Grey, H. B. 584		
Browning, Clifton C. 352	Schweitzer, B. E. 589		
Wiseman, Ercil E. 352	McBride, J. C. 591		
Frank, Robert G. 364	Smith, Harry F. 596		
Ellis, Hubert H. 369	Koons, George V. 602		
Schmidt, A. W. 369	Ervin, E. W. 605		
Shay, Simon 369	Sanchez, Frank C. 611		
Law, Ellis M. 380	Wright, C. H. 613		
Johnson, Phillip C. 382	O'Connor, Cornelius M. 617		
Loveland, George 389	Barry, Joseph P. 618		
Bailey, R. L. 390	Volence, Frank 618		
Hodgkins, Leslie G. 396	Smith, Harold S. 640		
Shorey, Charles W. 396	Story, Charles H. 646		

PENSIONS DENIED

These pension applications were denied:

CHARLES H. BAKER—He is on Withdrawal Card. This member is working as supervisor of Maintenance at Warren Air Force Base. We have repeatedly held that any member *actively associated* with the electrical business is not eligible for pension.

JOSEPH SUGAR—L. U. 328. Originally he gave his birth date as July 7, 1895. He now claims he was born July 7, 1892—three years earlier. Acceptable evidence must be submitted before International records are changed.

BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

Acceptable evidence was submitted to the Council and corrections have been made in the International records of the birth dates of the following members:

<u>Membership In L.U.</u>	<u>Membership In L.U.</u>
Badamo, Antonio 3	Winter, Fred C. 3
Bottlong, George J.... 3	Ditman, Carl H. 6
DeMaria, Frank 3	Ipsen, A. R. 6
Gilroy, Harry 3	Knight, Peter 6
Henle, William, Jr.... 3	Curtis, Myron L. 17
Koell, Edward F.... 3	Capistrant, William ... 23

<u>Membership In L.U.</u>	<u>Membership In L.U.</u>	<u>BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED</u>
Johnson, Lyle	23	Myers, James V. 659
McQuillan, Francis L.	43	Delisio, L. 664
Fisher, William	58	Flanders, George D. 785
Edwards, James	77	Whetsel, Arthur 785
Jennings, O. L.	82	Flynn, Daniel 817
Phelps, James O.	84	Hayes, John 817
Prather, Amos L.	84	Denney, Clifford S. 822
Garvin, Anthony	104	Pruitt, William Q. 822
Waller, Charles A.	124	DePaul, A. M. 887
Shobert, Edwin L.	125	Landsverk, Knut 953
Livick, Andrew J.	134	Nantz, Walter C. 962
Sharkey, Dominick J.	134	Reno, Marion H. 1141
Dahly, Oscar	160	Sessions, Claude W. 1151
Stadel, Ernest W.	164	Berry, Tom ..Card in I.O.
McPherson, Joseph....	193	Dill, John, V. R.
McCuish, John	213	Card in I.O.
Nelson, Maxwell F.	213	Fink, Alfred ..Card in I.O.
Jones, James M.	245	Gorman, James
Dittbenner, Charles J.	292	Card in I.O.
Krech, Joseph F.	292	Killinger, Luther C.
Jay, Roy W.	372	Card in I.O.
Niehouse, Martin	390	Mulford, Lester
Anderson, P. L.	398	Card in I.O.
Eggleston, A. J.	411	Phile, Joseph C.
Herrick, George	554	Card in I.O.
Spellacy, John J.	569	Smith, Clarence E.
Griffin, James E.	629	Card in I.O.

Supreme Court of Our Industry

(Continued from page 3)

ment between them was not essentially what was needed. A medium for coming together, carrying on frank discussion and effecting an understanding was the procedure dictated and so a "Joint Declaration of Purpose" to be signed by both parties was substituted for the labor agreement. It was at first intended that the IBEW and Conference Club should be the joint subscribers to the declaration, but the Conference Club membership was limited. Therefore its members decided to interest the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers (name later changed to National Electrical Contractors Association) in becoming the signatory employer organization. This they did by action of their July 1919 convention.

The Declaration of Principles which paved the way for the Council on Industrial Relations was approved by the IBEW at our New Orleans Convention in September 1919.

Here are the principles as the

Contractors and IBEW accepted them:

(1) The facilities of the electrical industry for service to the public will be developed and enhanced by recognition that the overlapping of the functions of the various groups in the industry is wasteful and should be eliminated.

(2) Close contact and a mutually sympathetic interest between employee and employer will develop a better working system and will tend constantly to stimulate production while improving the relationship between employer and the community.

(3) Strikes and lock-outs also are detrimental to the interests alike of employee and employer and the public and should be avoided.

(4) Agreements of understandings which are designed to obstruct directly or indirectly the free development of trade, or to secure to special groups special privileges and advantages are subversive of the public interest and cancel the doctrine of equality of rights and opportunity, and should be condemned.

(5) The public interest is conserved, hazard to life and property is reduced, and standards of work are improved by fixing an adequate

minimum of qualifications in knowledge and experience as a requirement precedent to the right of an individual to engage in the electrical construction industry, and by the rigid inspection of electrical work, old and new.

(6) Public welfare, as well as the interests of the trade demands that electrical work be done by the electrical industry.

(7) Cooperation between employee and employer acquires constructive power, as both employees and employers become more completely organized.

(8) The right of employees and employers in local groups to establish local wage scales and local working rules is recognized and nothing herein is to be construed as infringing that right.

Committees, five members of the IBEW and five from the Contractors were appointed to work out a plan of action for setting these principles into action. The two committees met January 26, 1920 and adopted a resolution setting up our Council on Industrial Relations.

The plan for the Council as set up by this resolution was ratified by our Executive Council and later at our St. Louis Convention

BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED

Requests for changes in birth dates in the International records of the following members were denied:

	<u>Membership In L.U.</u>	<u>Membership In L.U.</u>
Hopper, Elmer	11	Steele, Glen A. 531

The records will be changed—to show a different date from what was originally given—when acceptable evidence is submitted to the Council.

NEXT REGULAR MEETING

The Executive Council adjourned Friday, March 20, 1959.

Our next regular meeting will begin at 10 A.M. Monday, June 8, 1959.

H. H. BROACH,
Secretary of
Executive Council

in 1921. The NECA took similar action.

Our Council on Industrial Relations has been a going concern ever since.

The use of the Council procedures has been greatly increased in recent years particularly since the end of World War II. During the first 25 years of the Council's existence it handled 45 cases, while during the past 15 years, up to present writing, some 585 cases have been heard and decided. However, there is a much bigger story behind this statement of fact. The fact that the Council has rendered 585 decisions cannot begin to measure the scope of the Council's influence.

Many cases are settled in advance of Council hearings because of the fact that the Council stands ready to hear cases. Many thousands of cases have been settled amicably by the individual employers and local unions bargaining in good faith, knowing that as a last resort this "Supreme Court of the Electrical Industry" is open to them. The basic code of policy which has evolved from decisions of the Council rendered through the years, has set a pattern for local contractors and unions to follow, in solving their differences, making appeal to the Council unnecessary.

This code recognizes the fundamental rights of the employer and the employee and their mutual obligation to each other, to the industry and to the general public. "It sets forth the policy of the industry on such vital matters as wages, union recognition, peaceful solution of industrial disputes, sacredness of negotiated contracts, worker participation in management, and the obligation of both parties to strive for efficiency in production."

All who serve on the Council are thoroughly acquainted with the problems and practices in the industry. They know that real stability can be attained only by rendering decisions which recognize the legitimate claims on the industry made by management, by labor and by the public it serves. When the members of the Council are in session they do not represent either NECA or the IBEW. They represent the Electrical Contracting Industry.

Obviously, the decisions made by the Council cannot please both disputing parties, and frequently they please neither. The record shows, however, that while complaints have been few, those registered are almost exactly divided between management and labor, which indicates that a fair, objective job is being done.

We thought that it might be interesting to our members to know what are the prevalent matters in dispute which have been brought before the Council. Some weeks ago a survey was made of the 573 cases which had been settled up to that time. Here is a report.

Cases arising before the Council on Industrial Relations since 1921.

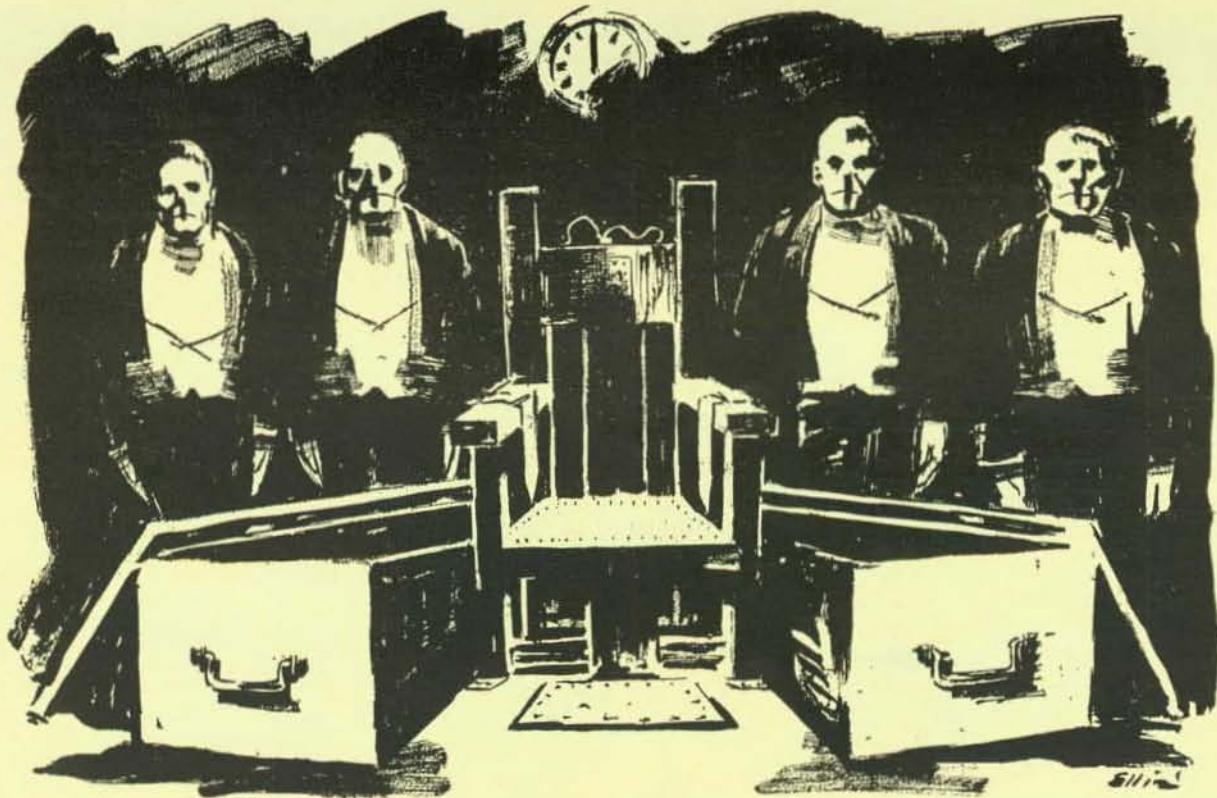
The following chart is a rundown on the cases which have arisen before the Council on Industrial Relations since its inception in 1921.

It should be explained that although some 573 cases have come up before the Council, that many of the cases include more than one issue for agreement. Therefore, there are some 2,085 issues listed on the following chart.

Some of the issues brought to the C.I.R. are referred back to the local union-management situation and are not settled by the Council.

The issues are categorized according to the discretion of the author and may not reflect the opinions of others who would do the research. For instance, an issue regarding the ratio of workers to foreman could be categorized in various ways. However, the author chose to define the issue as a problem of classification.

DECISIONS ARISING BEFORE THE COUNCIL	Vol. 1 1921 to 1940	Vol. 2 1940 to 1949	Vol. 3 1949 to 1950	Vol. 4 1950 to 1952	Vol. 5 1952 to 1953	Vol. 6 1953 to 1954	Vol. 7 1954 to 1956	Vol. 8 1956 to May '58	May '58 to Aug. '58	Aug. '58 to Nov. '58	Nov. '58 to Feb. '59
Wages	32	64	48	42	39	51	66	94	53	3	1
Apprentice ratios and matters related to Apprenticeship	5	38	40	42	38	45	67	89	69	..	..
Overtime rate and distribution	3	18	18	18	8	12	21	36	16	2	..
Travel pay, expenses, parking &/or related	1	9	14	11	13	23	33	57	23	2	..
Vacations, holidays, bonuses, premium rates .....	..	16	13	4	3	19	26	38	16	1	..
Health, welfare, pensions, fringes, safety, etc. ....	..	..	..	2	15	8	9	19	5	..	..
Classification: Jobs, foreman ratio, wages	1	8	16	9	3	7	28	35	20	2	1
Contracts: changes, interpretation, alleged violations, recommended composition	11	1	8	8	1	2	13	35	7	1	6
Workmen: shift work, replacement, transfers	1	1	3	3	1	2	5	16	3	1	..
Hiring procedures	3	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	2	..	..
Contracts: effective date, length and termination	1	2	3	..	2	4	9	31	5	..	..
Tools and/or material handling	3	12	4	4	7	3	3	6	1	..	..
Job and/or union security .....	..	7	7	7	1	4	6	8	4	..	1
Retroactivity .....	..	2	1	1	..	3	4	2	..	..	..
Stewards and related matters .....	..	1	2	3	..	..	4	3	5	..	..
Method of arbitration	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Designation of bargaining group .....	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	7	1	..	..
Method of pay, exemptions, etc. ....	..	2	3	3	2	2	11	6	2	..	..
Seniority .....	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Starting, cleanup time; hours of work; hours of work week, notice not to report for work	2	4	10	3	3	9	19	15	8	..	1



THE TRIUMPH OF

DESPAIR

ANARCHISM is a vague word. To many it is associated intimately with the word communism. In the early days before laboring men and women had unions to turn to for help and strength, anarchism was that remote philosophy to which many men adhered who were hungry and out of work. More often than not it has been descriptive of an action triggered by foreign elements who believed that violence against authority was the only way to secure the rights of the common man.

However, despite the fact that from its inception the labor movement as such condemned violence

and was adamantly opposed to anarchism and all it stood for, labor unionists sometimes seemed to be allied with its philosophies. This is not hard to understand. The ignorant, in duress, were often easy prey for any philosophy which they thought would bring milk to hungry infants. Although the planters of this chaotic seed were often little more than radical crackpots, the tools which they plied were usually the poor, unemployed groundlings who were trying vainly to gain decent rights from a clever, uncompromising giant of industry.

Because of the circumstances which befell these people before

and after the turn of the century, anarchism and the labor movement were often thought to be one in the same. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The proposition of the trade union movement was a well-defined, rational attempt to better the working man's plight through effective collective bargaining processes. It has never advocated violent methods to achieve an end. However, thousands suffered because of this semantic error. The famed *Sacco-Vanzetti Case* is an example.

* * *

It all began on the afternoon of April 15, 1920. There was a pay-

roll robbery in Braintree, Massachusetts, and a paymaster and his helper were killed. There was nothing unusual in the manner of the crime; it was much like those committed every day in the United States. But it set off a chain of reaction around the world which saw one of the most spectacular court trials in modern history; and it was as ignominious an example of man's injustice to man as Christendom has seen.

In the early spring of 1920 there was a growing concern about Red infiltration in this country. There were various radical elements throughout the country and the Justice Department conducted a series of raids to deport as many as possible. Consequently, many foreigners who had even the slightest radical leanings were automatically purged by public opinion.

The payroll robbery and murder were committed by two men and an accomplice who remained in the car. Witnesses reported that they thought that the two men who did the actual killing were Italians. The police traced what they thought was the robbery car to a repair garage. When the car was picked up by four men, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were among them. They were Italian, the car looked like the same model used in the robbery and so suspicion rested upon their

shoulders. Furthermore, their political beliefs had long been in question. However, they had never been convicted of any crime.

All Circumstantial Evidence

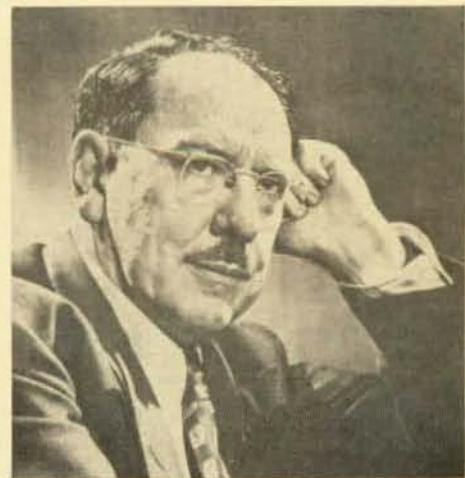
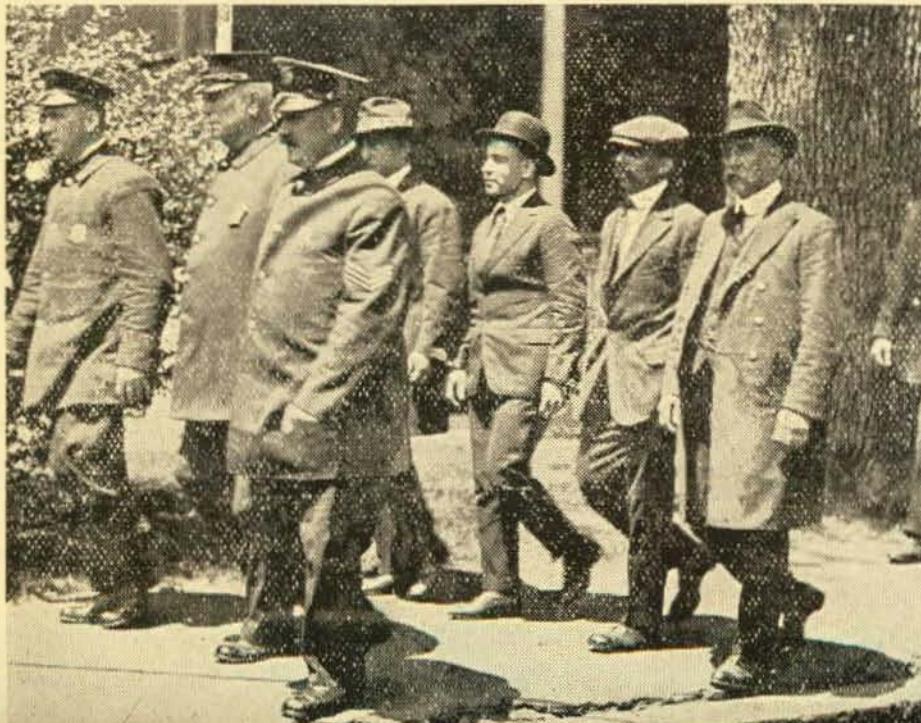
These fragmentary pieces of evidence were all that were necessary to convict the men even de-

spite overwhelming evidence in their favor. For one thing, Sacco had visited his consulate in Boston at 2:15 p.m. on the day of the murder. It would have been impossible for him to have been in Braintree at the time of the killing. Also, a man who later confessed to having been the man in



Vanzetti, left, and Sacco, right, shown handcuffed together shortly after their arrests. Both were convicted and executed despite clear evidence of innocence.

Below: Sacco and Vanzetti on their way from jail to the courthouse for the beginning of the trial which was to stir the hearts and minds of many liberals.



Maxwell Anderson, noted playwright, who based his play "Winterset" on the events of the celebrated trial.

the murder car, Celestino Madeiros, said that it was not Sacco and Vanzetti, but two other men who had committed the crime. He was not even acquainted with Sacco and Vanzetti.

When they were first arrested, Sacco and Vanzetti lied about their movements on the day they went to pick up the car. At first they had thought that the arrest was made because of their radical beliefs and they did not want to implicate their friends.

It was well established that the crime was committed by cold-blooded professionals. Madeiros, who confessed, had a long criminal record. Yet Sacco and Vanzetti had no criminal record, nor did they offer any resistance when they were arrested. Were these the actions of violent, desperate men?

The trial began on May 31, 1921 amidst a maze of controversy and prejudice. The presiding judge at Dedham, Massachusetts, was Webster Thayer. An old, frightened looking man who belonged to the best clubs and was part of that social strata which abhorred the laboring class, Thayer was to act on his own prejudice and the con-

sent of his snobbish, witness friends.

Reasons Behind Action

And he had the big money behind him; he was unsafe only so far as his own conscience was concerned. Agitation for decent wages about this time had caused the shoe industries to move West and many of the textile companies were moving South—both looking for Meccas of low-cost labor. A lot of money was leaving Massachusetts and little sympathy was left for men like Sacco and Vanzetti who tried to carry the banner for better working conditions.

The stage was set. The prosecution developed a fine sense of terrorism by using an over abundance of guards and restrictions in order to create the impression that not just bandits or murderers were on

trial—but rather, men capable of overthrowing our entire system of government. For a time the minds of the people were bandied into the belief that these men (who were forced to walk, handcuffed, in the gutters between the jail and the courtroom to create a more dramatic effect) were an army in themselves.

A jury was finally secured after 675 people had been screened and the trial commenced. Seven weeks later the two men were found guilty. The jury had undoubtedly been led to its decision by the outlandish prejudice of Thayer's interpretation.



Right: Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter, once a renowned liberal, criticized Judge Thayer in book he wrote on the murder case.

Below: Laboring men march in protest against failure of governor to allow a third reprieve. He had already stopped executions twice.





Front pages of newspapers from all over the world on day after executions are indications of how interested all people were in fates of the condemned men.

Felix Frankfurter, the renowned Justice of the Supreme Court, in his book *The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti* made a studied report of the legalities of the trial. Said he: "Judge Thayer's charge directs the emotions only too clearly."

* * *

The men were led away, Sacco to the jail in Dedham, Vanzetti to Charlestown prison. They were to die in the electric chair because of a 'consciousness of guilt,' that is, circumstantial evidence. They held to beliefs not popularly ascribed to by society and they were of a low station in life. There was ample room for the jury to find a reasonable doubt in their minds about the actual guilt of the men, but Thayer had washed this from their minds with his caustic charge.

Many Appeals Were Made

For the next six years appeals were to be made, legal maneuvers encountered and many words printed on the disposition of the case. The facts of the case may be read in any transcript of the trial. However, the importance of the case for us today does not lie in detailed information but rather in the thinking that prevailed among certain classes in that day.

After the initial conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti the case took

on a world-wide significance. It began with a shocked labor press and from all over the world workers banded together in vituperation of the verdict. Labor unions became enraged at the "assassination" of these men; the A.F. of L. resolved to ask for a new trial for these men whose only crime was that they dared ask for decent working conditions for men everywhere. In Europe and Latin America demonstrations were held reminding the American press that what had occurred in Dedham, Massachusetts, was not a local matter, not simply an incident involving two men. Humanity itself was on trial. In Rome thousands marched upon the American Embassy in protest.

Vanzetti Speaks

But the reactions of the world seemed to fall of deaf ears. On April 9, 1927 Thayer formally sentenced the men to die on July 10, 1927. When the judge asked Vanzetti if he had anything to say before he was sentenced he arose.

" . . . This is what I say: I would not wish to a dog or to a snake, to the most low and unfortunate creature of the earth—I would not wish to any of them what I have had to suffer for things that I am not guilty of. I am suffering because I am a

radical and indeed I am a radical; I have suffered because I was an Italian, and indeed I am an Italian; I have suffered more for my family and for my beloved than for myself; but I am so convinced to be right that you can only kill me once but if you could execute me two times, and if I could be reborn two other times, I would live again to do what I have done already.

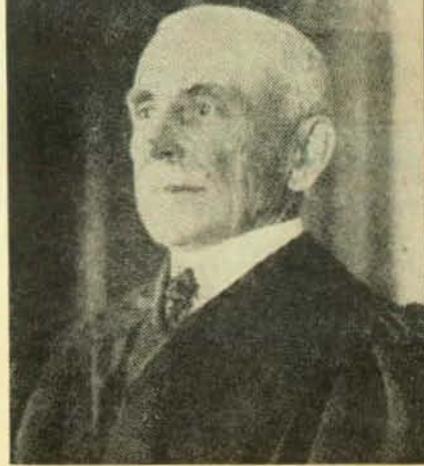
"I have finished. Thank you."

The courtroom was quiet. Thayer arose to speak, but his thin voice trembled as he pronounced the sentence of death.

Again appeals were made. Again a universal protest was heard. Congressmen likened the ghastly affair to a crucifixion. And indeed the situation seemed to parallel the Calvary of centuries before. Thayer was bound to the provincial powers of the times but he, like a Pilate, tried to wash his hands of the matter. He would ask his friends if they thought his decision was right. He humbled himself to the press and told them he had always been fair to them, would they not now try to help him? But they only looked at him blandly and did not speak.

The Awful Waiting

In their cells, Sacco and Vanzetti waited. Not as philosophical
(Continued on page 76)



Judge Webster Thayer, whose judicial conduct of case has been widely criticized by legal experts reviewing the trial record.



The Meeting of the Unemployed

THE warmest day so far this year in Washington, D.C., greeted thousands of unemployed men and women as they converged on the National Guard Armory in the nation's capital on April 8. The occasion was a national convention of delegates representing some 4,360,000 unemployed people in our country who are without a means to support themselves or their families.

Festive Air

At first, the crowd which gathered in front of the Armory seemed bent upon celebration. Neatly dressed and sporting pins, hats and banners of local union affiliations, many of the delegates sang, greeted each other warmly and watched a gaily-attired accordion player entertain enthusiastic admirers.

However, once the delegates filed into the vast Armory hall for the one-day session, all gaiety was put

aside and the business of the day—that America should know of the plight of hungry families—became paramount in the minds of all.

The convention floor was laid out much in the order of a national political convention. Signs reading *GET AMERICA BACK TO WORK, 267 CRITICAL UNEMPLOYMENT AREAS IN AMER-*

ICA, FULL EMPLOYMENT AMERICA'S GREATEST NEED had been hoisted on the walls and remained the current topic for all who spoke that day.

Charges Indifference

AFL-CIO President George Meany began the conclave by charging callous indifference on

Conferring on rostrum before conference opened were IBEW International President Gordon M. Freeman, International Treasurer Jeremiah P. Sullivan and Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Business Manager, L.U. 3.





IBEW technicians recorded conference proceedings. At controls are Sid Brechner and his brother, Dan Brechner, both of L.U. 1215. President Freeman looks on.

the part of the present Administration toward the unemployed in America. Secretary of Labor Mitchell promised a drop in unemployment figures by October; Walter Reuther pointed out that President Eisenhower was leaving the American workingman behind the "eight ball" by spending too much time behind the golf ball in Augusta, Georgia.

Senator Lyndon Johnson told of a program to introduce into Congress plans for a commission to study the unemployment situation. And so it went throughout the day. Leaders in various fields admonished the shocking lack of interest in the unemployed in our country, and by their words and subsequent actions dramatically illustrated the problem as it exists today in the United States.

Cites Cause

Lashing out in a broadside at the Administration, George Meany stated that the lack of progress in our national economy is the cause for unemployment, not laziness or incompetence on the part of the workers. He urged more spending on public works and arms and stated that higher unemployment pay was a necessity for the millions who are out of work.

In a rousing address Walter Reuther pointed to the fact that the unemployed worker is just as

bad off now as he was before the unemployment figures were published. ". . . And you can't hide behind numbers," Reuther charged.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell tried to maintain some semblance of justification for the plight of the unemployed worker and said, "I am proud to stand on the record of the 64 million jobs in this country as of today." But his remarks were merely cold numbers to the

ears of his unemployed audience. UAW President Reuther stated later that Mitchell was a nice guy but that unfortunately he has little to do with establishing Government policy.

From the time the singing on the Armory steps in the morning began until the last words of reassurance were uttered in the afternoon, the business of creating an understanding of the working man's position in America was considered a success. There were about one hundred sad hearts and weak stomachs, though, as many of the delegates from Toledo, Ohio, were indisposed because of some bad water which had been drunk on the train to Washington.

Only Beginning

When it was over the cars, trains and buses returned to cities throughout America, comforted somewhat by the hope that perhaps some measures would be taken to alleviate the problems which face the unemployed today.

But it was still only the beginning. And there yet remained throughout our land the hunger and deprivation which accompanies useless hands.

Change In EWBA Constitution

For their information and guidance, we take this means of notifying all members and officers of local lodges of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association of the following change in the EWBA Constitution effected by action of our Convention in Chicago last October.

The Bylaws of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association have been amended to change the schedule of benefits in Bylaw VI, so as to provide that

"In the event of the death of a member from any cause whatsoever after six months of continuous membership in good standing, there shall be due and payable to his beneficiary the sum of \$1,000."

Bylaw VI further provides that no benefit shall be due or payable on account of the death of a member during the first six months of membership; but in the case of the death of a member during the first six months of membership all monthly dues which have been paid by him to the Association shall be returned to his beneficiary.

This Amendment was adopted by the Supreme Lodge, effective October 23, 1958 in accordance with the recommendations of the Ninth General Convention of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association on October 2, 1958.

L.U. 245 Establishes Clinic



IBEW Local 245 believes it has come up with the finest gift of all for retired members.

Instead of a watch or a gold pin, the local presents them with a chance for a longer life.

It works this way. Each retired member gets a free physical examination at the labor-founded Willys Diagnostic Clinic. The findings and recommendations are given the retiree and his personal physician.

"The average man just doesn't go to the doctor as often as he should," Local 245 Business Representative George Thomas points out. When he retires, he's reluctant to spend any extra money for



Pleasant start for a physical is getting registered by the very pleasant receptionists at the Willys Diagnostic Clinic. Here two retired IBEW Local 245 members, Chester Sprout, 70, former construction worker, left, and Herman Moore, 66, former Edison employee, check in with Mrs. June Mantel, left, and Mrs. Joyce Hettel.

medical bills. But since we started giving free physical examinations last October 1, every retired member welcomes the chance for the examination.

"Nipping ailments in the bud," he adds, "means longer lives for our members."

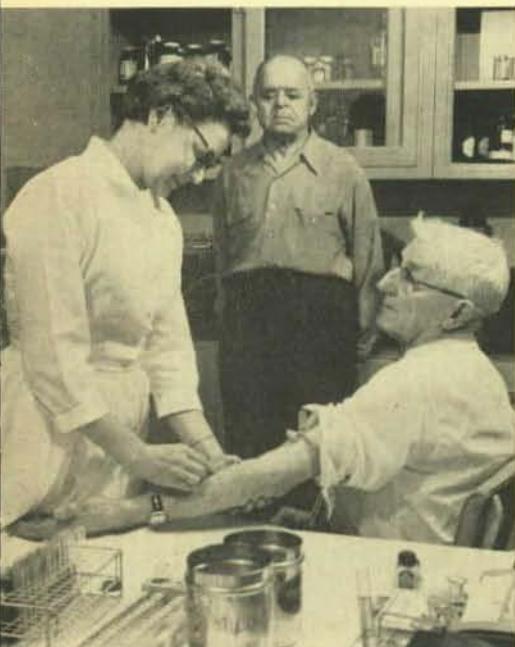
Clinic physicians, while unwilling to give out confidential find-

ings, report that quite often older people have a heart problem or other condition that they do not know about.

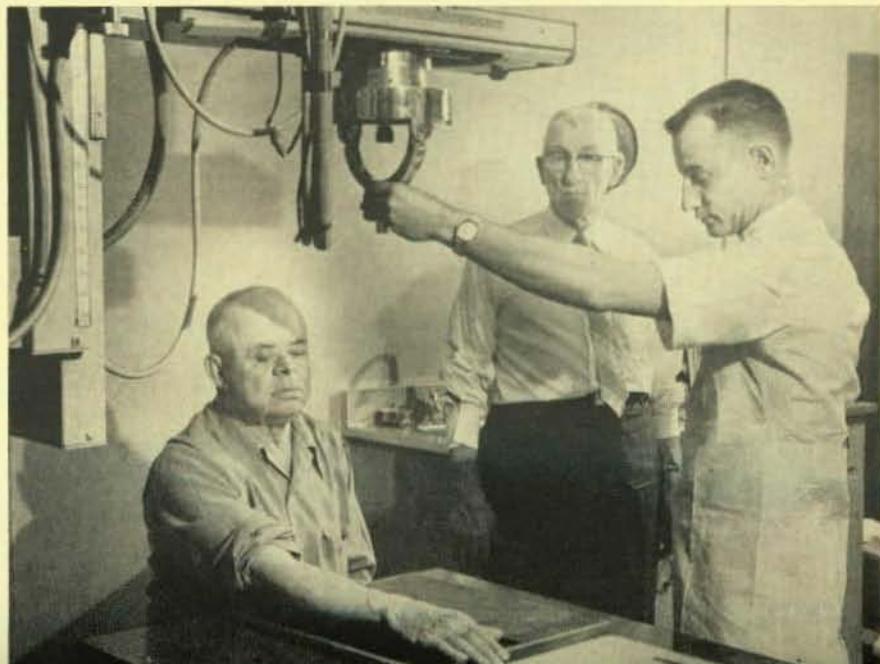
Their own physician can give them a program which will help prolong life, Dr. Saul R. Kelson, medical director of the clinic, points out. Often just a little thing

(Continued on page 78)

There's an X-Ray in your future when you get a thorough physical examination. William Merriman, chief X-Ray technician at the Willys clinic adjusts equipment for Chester Sprout. Herman Moore watches.



An experienced hand handles the blood tests. Technician Marty Gaston gets the necessary blood for analysis from Herman Moore, while Chester Sprout awaits his turn.



With the Ladies



They Don't Like It!

A WOMAN'S page, by its very nature, lends itself to giving advice, wanted or otherwise to its readers. Sometimes I hate myself, however, for passing on so much unsolicited advice of my own and I feel very humble because I'm sure many of our readers know far more about the subjects under scrutiny than I do. But believe me, we mean well.

This month gals—the advice comes from another source—the men. We made a little survey among the men of our acquaintance, and asked them what, if anything, they wished their wives wouldn't do—what was the cardinal sin so to speak.

We thought we'd pass the comments on. You can draw your own conclusions and act accordingly. Maybe if you are guilty of some of these major "crimes" you may want to do something about them and end up with a happier husband and a more successful marriage. (N.B. Before we start—believe me ladies, any similarity—

in names or comments—to your own husbands, is purely coincidental. Far be it from us to start a domestic war!)

Money Is the Problem

John L: "My wife is a wonderful woman, believe me. Good mother, good housekeeper, fun to be with, *but*—she's extravagant. The kids have to have the very best. She won't wear a dress from Macy's. It's got to come from Saks Fifth Avenue. She's got champagne taste and I earn a beer salary. We're always in debt. This is the only thing we ever quarrel about, but believe me it brings on some lulus. If we ever break up it will be because of money—my wife spending it faster than I can make it."

* * *

Jim Z: "My wife spends too much time on the children. Don't misunderstand me! I love my children. I want my wife to look after them—but good. *But* I'd like her to remember some time that she's got a husband too. We never have a night out because she won't trust the kids with a baby sitter. We used to play two-handed Pinochle lots of evenings before the children were born. Used to enjoy it. She's always doing something with them, or for them, now. Sometimes I feel as if I don't count at all."

* * *

Nagging Is Dangerous

George C: "My wife's a nagger and I don't know how much more of it I can stand. I don't get home from work in the evening before

she starts right in on me — I haven't washed the screens, why can't we have a decent home like other people, why don't I make more money? If she'd just let me sit down and eat my supper in peace, I'd try to listen to her gripes later and maybe do something about some of them. But she makes me so mad when she starts right in before I even get my coat off, that I'm liable to say something real nasty and spoil the whole evening. I'm telling you this much. If she doesn't get wise and cut out some of the nagging, I'm going to start "working" nights to get a little peace."

* * *

Henry S: "The only fault I have to find with my wife is she leaves all the disciplining of our children to me. I hate to be the ogre of the family and have them hate to see me come home, because their mother has told them I'll punish all their transgressions when I do. I think Edna should handle some of the infractions on the spot, and share the unpleasant part of rais-



ing a family as well as the pleasant. That's my only gripe."

* * *

Be On Time

Donald K: "My wife is always late and it drives me crazy. No matter where we are going, she can never be ready on time, or do anything on time. My boss had a dinner party recently for all the employees. It was held up a half hour because my wife, Mary, couldn't get her hair combed the way she wanted it. We're always late to church, always miss part of the first act of a show when we go, meals are never ready on time and we often get second notices on bills because Mary just never gets around to paying them promptly. Believe me, she's a darling girl except for this one fault. It's getting me down though, and if she doesn't improve soon, I'm just going places where it's important to be on time—without her."

* * *

Bob B: "My wife's worst fault? She's the world's worst housekeeper. You know that old saying, 'A place for everything and everything in its place?' Well Jean's motto is 'Everything in everything else's place.' Our house is a shambles most of the time. I'm ashamed to have our friends come to see us. They're likely as not to find the week's wash in the middle of the living room floor, ash trays full, dirty coffee cups all over the place and dust a half inch thick. Jeanie's got a sweet disposition but her sloppy habits are driving me crazy."

* * *

Bruce C: "My pet gripe about my wife is she over dresses. She uses too much make up, too much hair tint, dresses too low cut, too much jewelry. She's really a nice girl but doggone it, I'm ashamed to take her out sometimes in the get-ups she wears."

* * *

The "Joiner" Type

Bill J: "My Anne's a 'joiner.' Now, it isn't that I don't like to have her join in community activi-

(Continued on page 78)

Spring Time is Salad Time

Yes, no time like spring time for enjoying delicious salads. Try your hand at these:

Chef's Salad Bowl

(Bacon-topped Chef's Bowl)

1 head lettuce	6 strips crisp bacon, crumbled
1 12-ounce can luncheon meat, cut in strips	2 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
1/2 cup sliced celery	1 teaspoon salt French dressing

Break cold, crisp lettuce into salad bowl. Add remaining ingredients and toss lightly. Makes 6 servings.

* * * *

Frozen Fruit Cocktail Slices

2 3-ounce package cream cheese	1/2 cup drained maraschino cherries, quartered
1 cup mayonnaise	2 1/2 cups (about 24) large marshmallows, cut up, or tiny marshmallows
1 cup heavy cream, whipped	Few drops red food coloring or maraschino-cherry juice.
1 No. 2 1/2 can (3 1/2 cups) fruit cocktail, well drained	

Soften cream cheese; blend with mayonnaise. Fold in remaining ingredients.

Pour salad mixture into two 1-quart round ice-cream or freezer containers, or other containers. Freeze firm, about 6 hours or overnight. To serve, let stand out a few minutes, then remove from container, slice, and place on crisp lettuce. Trim with cherries (stems on), small lettuce leaves. Makes 10 to 12 servings.

* * * *

Ambrosia Salad

3/4 cup diced orange	1/4 cup pitted dates, cut up
2 flecked-with-brown bananas, sliced	3 tablespoons lemon juice
1/2 cup seedless grapes	1/4 cup flaked coconut

Combine fruits; sprinkle with lemon juice; chill. Fold in creamy mayonnaise or fluffy cooked dressing. Serve on crisp lettuce. Sprinkle on coconut. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

* * * *

Cole Slaw

2 cups crisp shredded cabbage	3 tablespoons vinegar
1/2 cup chopped parsley	2 tablespoons salad oil
1/2 cup sliced green onions	1 teaspoon salt
2 to 3 tablespoons sugar	

Combine vegetables. Blend rest of ingredients, stirring to dissolve sugar; pour over vegetables. Toss. Trim with sieved hard-cooked egg yolk, onion slices. Serves 6.

* * * *

Spring Salad Bowl

1 bunch leaf lettuce, bite-size pieces	4 green onions with tops, chopped
1/2 bunch water cress	12 pitted ripe olives (optional)
1 1/2 cups tiny spinach leaves	12 blanched almonds, toasted
24 carrot curls	(optional)

Combine greens, carrot curls, and onions. Stuff olives with almonds and add. Toss with Italian dressing. Makes 6 servings.

Insurance Amendments

(Continued from page 16)

Detailed discussion of amendments of this technical nature is, obviously, beyond the scope of this article.

Taken all together, however, there is no question but that the amendments proposed in pending legislation will restore the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Systems to the rank of the foremost program of social insurance attained by any group of workers in this country. The benefits that would become available with the enactment of the pending bills would give railroad workers a truly model system—and considerably more protection against old age, disability and unemployment than they could purchase for their relatively small tax cost from any other source anywhere in the world.

This latter consideration is, of course, the all-important factor in assessing the value of the program. We must never lose sight of the fact that our program is self-financing, operating without federal subsidy of any kind. This means that any proposal for additional benefits must necessarily be coupled with a method of raising whatever additional funds may be necessary to finance these added costs. Too many advocates of improvements in Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance benefits have made, and are making, their so-called "ham and eggs" demands with no thought for providing the money necessary to foot the costs. This charge cannot be made against the pending amendments, however, because they include provision for higher taxes which will not only meet the cost of these improvements, but also will entirely wipe out, for all practical purposes, the long-range actuarial deficit which exists at the present time.

The question that immediately concerns railroad workers, accordingly, is how much the extensive increase in benefits and other liberalizing features described above will cost them. The answer will

probably amaze most of us, particularly when we note again that all railroad retirement annuities would be increased by a flat 10 percent and railroad unemployment insurance benefits also are being greatly liberalized.

Although these provisions will mean considerable gain of income for railroad workers when they retire, or if they are disabled or become unemployed, the additional cost of the program *to the worker* will amount to only an additional one-half of one percent on the first \$400 of his income each month, beginning January 1, 1959 and continuing through December 1961, plus an additional increase of one-half of one percent beginning January 1, 1962. In addition, there would be some slight additional tax deduction from workers earning more than \$350 a month

since the maximum amount of monthly compensation subject to taxation would increase to \$400. This latter increase is, however, fully offset in ultimate benefits that will be paid, as the maximum amount of earnings creditable for purposes of determining benefits is also being raised identically.

The foregoing, of course, is not a full description of all of the fund-raising features of the pending bills, since the railroad retirement tax paid by employers also is to be increased by an identical amount, and the unemployment insurance tax (paid entirely by employers) also would be increased by a different formula.¹ From the worker's standpoint, however, the increase in the tax rate to him will ultimately amount to a total of roughly only one percent. That's a small price to pay for an increase at least tenfold that percent in the retirement and other benefits that railroad workers ultimately will receive if the Harris-Bennett and Morse bills are enacted into law.

Because railroad management is bitterly opposed to the granting of the improved benefits to rail workers, we may expect the carriers to exert every possible effort to defeat these measures. All signs at this time point, however, to the speedy enactment of this legislation, provided railroad workers unite behind it and support the RLEA in its efforts to win its adoption as law.

¹ The financing provisions proposed may be summarized as follows:

For Railroad Retirement—Maximum earnings subject to taxation would be increased after 1958 to \$400 a month (thus placing the system on a comparable footing with Social Security which taxes the first \$4800 of annual earnings), and the tax rate on both employers and employees would increase, effective Jan. 1, 1959, from 6½ to 6¾ percent. On Jan. 1, 1962, the employer and employee tax rate would be increased again to 7¼ percent.

For Railroad Unemployment Insurance—The tax base would be increased to \$400 a month and the tax rate paid by employers would be changed to provide for a range from a minimum of 1½ percent to a maximum of 3½ percent, depending upon the balance in the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account.

Who is this?



The young man pictured above, now holds a prominent post in the International Office. His father once held a top position with the IBEW. He's a member of a West Coast Local and served it as business manager and financial secretary prior to joining the International staff. Who is he?

Answer: Robert E. Noonan, Assistant to the International President, Home located in L.D.U., 1655, San Diego, California.



Angles for ANGLERS

MAYBE it has already happened to you this year. You are driving home from work and you notice, through the open car window, that the wintry chill in the air has left and in its place is that warm, sweet scent of spring.

Those first drafts of spring balm have the magic quality of bringing a variety of thoughts to the mind of a man—love, gardens, golfing, washing the screens, fishing. FISHING!! Yeah! Why not go fishing?

And so you do.

You rummage around the garage, fumbling through an assortment of junk discarded during the winter searching for the bent, dusty hip-boots. Or you go out and spend over your budget for shiny, new equipment. Or you deceive the little woman and take funds set aside for the automatic washer and invest in an ultra-modern fiberglass boat just right, you say, for slow trolling for bass, crappies or walleyes.

Sounds crazy, doesn't it? Well, if you are crazy, so are millions of other people all over the world, not only today but for a good many years past. Cave dwellers in France 15,000 years ago did it, Egyptians sneaked off from their daily chores of pyramid-building 3,500 years ago to do it and Athenians, 200 years before Christ, probably let the Temple fires go out to do it—and with artificial

lures yet! (Architecture and geometry were not the only arts the Greeks perfected!)

And the sport must have caught on substantially because a *woman*, no less, in England even wrote a book about it in 1486. (Throw this up to the little woman if she complains about you leaving hearth and home at 3:00 a.m. to chase down a yellow perch.)

In this country there are four times as many people who fish as enjoy all other outdoor activities combined. This includes track, baseball, football, basketball and racing. Hundreds of thousands of men and women within the IBEW alone take to rivers, lakes and streams each year to try their luck at snaring a record catch. This month, the *Journal* would like to give a few tips on fishing, some of which you may already know, some of which may be useful in the months to come.

Where to Fish

If you are going to a baseball game, it is necessary to know where the game is to be played. This is just as true when you set out to angle. Topographic maps, showing streams and roads etc., are very helpful and may be obtained from the Geological Survey in Washington, D.C. for a few cents or, in Canada, from the Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of

Mines and Resources in Ottawa.

Charts of lakes, showing the structure of the bottoms of lakes, channels, weed beds etc. are also indispensable. Knowing when fish get hungry is a help, too. For example, the cooler the water, the more active the appetite of a fish. Some ideal water temperatures for some of the more common game are as follows: trout, about 50° to 70° F.; lake trout, 35° to 48° F.; smallmouth bass, 58° to 70° F.; largemouth bass, 60° to 90° F.; walleyes, 55° to 70° F.; musky, pike and panfish, 60° to 80° F.

And how does the average angler find out such data about the habitat of a fish? Simple: get a long piece of string and attach a thermometer on one end and take the temperature of the water at 5-foot intervals until the desired temperature is found. Then, you will know at which depth to fish.

One last reminder on the location of good fishing. When you are approaching an area you believe ripe for the casting, do not announce your arrival by stumbling over the rocks on the bed of a shallow stream. Proceed with caution! And it goes without saying, perhaps, that if you are in a boat, do not jostle or bang about. Even rough water transmits vital information to wary fish.

That an angler obtains the proper tackle for himself is just as



important as it is for a track man to select the proper shoes. For example, a heavy-muscled man is better off with a short, medium-light rod which requires more strength to use. A slight-built man, on the other hand, should use a longer rod in order to obtain maximum leverage. Don't make casting a laborious task by using the wrong rod. And remember, the weight of the lures should fit the rod also. Your sporting goods salesman can advise you on proper weights for lures.

If you are a beginning angler it stands to reason that expensive equipment should be out of the question until you are able to maintain a certain degree of efficiency at the sport. A cheap bamboo rod is best if you are just learning to cast, some nylon lines are quite inexpensive, too, and good for practicing before you become an adept caster and are able to use the more expensive silk lines. As far as other types of tackle are concerned, however, buy the best if you can as it will last longer, and buy the tackle which best suits the water in which you will fish. Another warning: take it easy when buying lures. Sure, they all look good but you do not need them all and you might end up, "lure poor."

Learning to do something right is half of the battle. The same is true when you are learning to cast. You may want to use an old tire in the backyard or a bushel basket. And use a rubber plug if you are just practicing or a small tobacco sack filled with sand. As you take the rod in

your hand, grip the handle firmly so that the handles of the reel point upwards when your arm is extended. This gives more balance and usually results in better distance. And whether you are in the backyard practicing or out by a stream, here are a few tips. Point the rod toward the target you wish to hit and then cast overhead a few times and try to get the direction you want. Then, try pressing your thumb on the reel so as to stop the plug directly over the target you want.

One exception to this rule, however, is when you are casting into a head wind. In such an instance as this, to avoid a back lash on your reel, it is best if you cast side arm, keeping both cast line and lure low. You do not get the distance you would get from an over-head cast during normal conditions, but you do not have to stop to untangle a cast line either! Remember, though, that when you are side-arm casting, beware of bystanders!

Fly Tackle

The effective use of flies is most important to a fisherman and usually it is necessary to buy various sizes and patterns which will fit a variety of occasions. However, the most commonly tested and true kinds are the dull-colored and the sparse-hackled flies. Your supply dealer can give you good advice on this matter, especially if he lives in the area in which you intend to fish.

Selecting a good fly rod is probably the most important chore facing a fisherman. First of all, you want a lot of action in your rod but yet you do not want it so flexible that it is "whippy" or forms a circle when you bend it. Most of the bend in the rod should be near the tip.

Hold the rod horizontally and



whip it from side to side. The closer the pivot point (i.e., the point which remains relatively stationary while the tip whips) to the tip of the rod, the faster the action. Also, the pivot point which is farthest away from the hand grip will cut down slowness of action. Most fly fishermen choose a fast-action rod, by the way.

If you want to keep your rod in good working order, it is also essential that you take the rod apart immediately after use. A rod which is not taken apart, but rather, is allowed to lay across a row of nails on a garage wall, or stand in a corner, will "set," or bend, thus causing a great impediment to good casting.

Here are some tips about putting together and taking apart a fly rod. When assembling, always assemble the tip section to the middle section first. Also, align your line guides as you go along. Do not wait until after the hand grip section is on to do it. When taking your rod apart, always take the grip section off first and then the middle section.

When you have obtained a satisfactory rod and flies and are ready to go fishing, remember to be sure that your equipment is well-balanced. Your line must have sufficient weight to carry the light fly to its mark. Silk fly lines are stronger and heavier than nylon lines and a small diameter silk line is superior, espe-

cially on windy days when you particularly want little wind resistance. And ask your supply dealer about what weight fish you can expect to hold on the line you are using. And your line should fit the type of rod you are using. Don't try to use a light line on a stiff-action rod. It would be like putting a thread on a club!

If you are a beginner, do not try for distance when you first learn how to cast. Use about 20 feet of line with a six-foot leader and you will be able to quickly perfect your cast and then you can try for longer distances.

And always remember to keep your wrist stiff and parallel to your forearm. Then draw your arm back slowly, then a little faster, stopping about 20° to 25° behind you. Your forward cast

should begin slowly when your line straightens in back and you can feel the line pull. The completion of your forward cast should be quick, however, to give momentum.

It Can't All Be Said

To try to give a complete summary on the art of various types of fishing would fill many issues of the *Journal*. The many little secrets or intricacies of this age-old sport are too numerous indeed to be covered in their entirety here. However, it is hoped that this article has created an interest in a new hobby for many, or awakened a latent spirit in many of you to take up once more an activity which is close to hearts of millions of Americans.

If you care to know more about fishing — how to cast, flies and fly tackle, spinning, trolling, bait, knots, equipment, or even how to keep fish or cook them — an excellent reference book is the *Sportsman's Digest of Fishing* by Hal Sharp. Published by Barnes and Noble, this paperback edition, complete with illustrations on every phase of fishing, may be obtained from your local drugstore's magazine counter or book store. Written by an authority, it is nevertheless made simple for the average reader to understand.

April brings the promise of many warm months to come. We hope you take up a new hobby this year, and that hobby could well be fishing! Good Luck!



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE NEWSLETTERS



WE BRING you a few points of particular interest from recent issues of the President's Newsletters.

We call the attention of our members to an important NLRB decision which is a retreat from its position taken in earlier cases, barring a union from picketing or boycotting a firm after it has lost a representation election.

The NLRB's interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act has twice been rebuffed in Federal appellate courts—in the original Curtis Brothers case and later in the Alloy Manufacturing case.

The retreat of the board came in a case involving our Local Union 1264 and Station WKRG-TV in Mobile, Alabama.

The NLRB ruled that picketing and boycotting of the Station was not unfair labor practice because the union was not seeking to force recognition but was attempting to preserve union standards in other television stations in the area.

One NLRB member, Mr. John Fanning, has consistently maintained that the Taft-Hartley Act does not prohibit "picketing by a minority union for recognition."

We of the IBEW welcome the decision of the Board as a partial withdrawal from its position in the Curtis Brothers and Alloy Manufacturing Company cases. However, we certainly feel that Member Fanning's opinion that there should be a direct reversal by the Board of the Curtis Brothers and Alloy Manufacturing Company doctrines is the preferable view.

The new election for Western Electric Employees at Little Rock, Arkansas, was a resounding victory for IBEW. The vote: IBEW—154, CWA—63, IAM—28, No Union—1, Challenged—1, Eligible to

Vote—247, Voted—247. International Representative John P. Daly headed this campaign.

The NLRB has certified the IBEW as bargaining agent for the employees of the Gould National Batteries Plant, Chicago Heights, Illinois, because of the majority of votes cast in favor at the Consent Election held back in December.

You will recall as reported in a January Newsletter, we lacked one vote to win this election. The Board upheld two IBEW challenged ballots giving us the victory.

Representative Keith McAliley, assisted by Representative Joe Ozanie headed this campaign. We now have 11 Gould plants organized under the IBEW banner.

At General Laboratory Associates, Inc., Norwich, New York, the IBEW won an NLRB election as follows: For IBEW—115, Against IBEW—65. International Representative Sol Miller, assisted by Representative Dorothy Husted was in charge of this campaign.

The Federal Power Commission reports that the electric utilities have "done it again"—made a new record in January when 59,943,147,000 kwh were produced. This is the highest monthly total on record.

We have spoken several times in your Newsletter and in the *Journal*, in support of the drive initiated by the National Electrical Contractors and Utility Companies to promote "Housepower"—more adequate wiring for the homes of our nation.

This campaign in which many of our local unions have been extremely active, has paid off in a number of cities.

Representative James P. Conway of the Sixth District, has sent us some statistics from the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

In the past four years, according to records of the Committee, headed by Joseph Kreech, business manager of L. U. 292, Twin Cities electrical contractors handled 11,732 100-ampere rewiring jobs valued at \$4,330,880.

In 1958, there was a 7 percent increase in this work over that done in 1957.

The work increased capacity of circuits in existing homes to the level now required for new residential construction.

In this period of recession in which we find ourselves, when so many of our members are "on the bench," a practical tip would be to follow the lead of the forward-looking members of our construction locals in Twin Cities.

On the educational front, some important notes:

L. U. 80, Norfolk, Virginia, is initiating a new eight-week refresher course concerned with control wiring and will advance through the various subjects up to and including industrial electronics.

L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois, recently held ceremonies at which 250 apprentices were graduated. At present this local has 1,000 young men in training—the largest apprentice training program in the country. In addition some 300 journeymen are enrolled in a night school training course in the Michael J. Kennedy Electronics School.

L. U. 336, Chicago, Illinois, has 50 stewards enrolled in its training program.



Scene as the Construction Industry Joint Conference was formed at a Washington, D. C., April meeting. Third from the left is President Freeman. To his left are I. E. C. Member C. McMillian and Frank Graham, Assistant to the I.P.

Joint Conference Meeting

INTERNATIONAL President Gordon M. Freeman, Executive Council Member C. McMillian and Frank Graham, Assistant to the International President, represented the IBEW this month at a meeting which led to the formation of the Construction Industry Joint Conference. The meeting, considered a major step toward better relations between contractors and building trades unions, was held on April 8 and was the outgrowth of informal conferences held in January in Florida.

During the two months following the Florida parley a program was worked out whereby a joint task force could meet and discuss problems pertinent to the building trades. Committees of eight members representing both labor and the contractors were set up. These committees comprise the Joint Administrative Committee of the conference. Members of the Labor Joint Administrative Committee include: International President Freeman; Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers; Joseph J. Delaney, Operating Engineers; Peter Fosco, Laborers; J. H. Lyons, Ironworkers; Lloyd A. Mashburn, Lathers, and Peter T.

Schoemann, Plumbers and Pipefitters. The secretary for the labor group is Vincent Morreale, general counsel of the Laborers.

Members of the Contractors' Joint Administrative Committee include: William E. Dunn and James D. Marshall, Associated General Contractors; Paul M. Geary, National Electrical Contractors; Lloyd B. Gruman, Mechanical Contractors' Association; Charles D. Haxby, National Constructors' Association; William F. Nelson, National Association of Home Builders; Edward S. Torrence, Painting & Decorating Contractors' Association, and Paul L. Wether. Secretary for the contractors' group is Edward T. Kelly of the Associated General Contractors.

Some of the major steps taken at the conference included:

1. Establishment of the Construction Industry Joint Conference on a permanent and continuing basis with offices in Washington, D.C.;
2. Appointment of John T. Dunlop, professor of economics at Harvard University, as impartial chairman of the conference;
3. Adoption of a plan of action with affiliation in the conference

by each union and each contractor subject to its own decision.

The April 8 meeting began with a morning session in which the labor and contractors' groups met individually. In an afternoon session final details were developed together.

The common consensus of opinion among observers in the building trades is that the Joint Administrative Committee will be a strong, useful group with a wide range of coverage within the building and construction fields.

Objective of Joint Conference

The main objective of the conference is to promote the welfare of the building and construction industry in the public interest. It was set up with the intention of preserving and promoting the contract system and it also seeks to improve performance and productivity by contractors and workers alike.

A forum is to be a continuing feature of the conference and is designed to iron out labor-management and industry problems at regular intervals with equitable solutions. This mutual agreement on solutions to problems will insure uninterrupted work on

projects and contracts, it is believed.

It should be emphasized that any new machinery will not affect the continued operation of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the building and construction industry or any other existing machinery jointly established by the national unions and national contractor associations.

Some of the problems which the conferencee will confer upon will be the provision for the need to

present more effectively the advantages of the contract system to private owners and government procurement agencies.

Also, a consideration will be made of the special problems and practices of national organizations of contractors and unions.

Arrangement will be made for the systematic study of problems confronting the building and construction industries in regard to the promotion of the contract system and steps will be taken for local conferences to be set up

to correspond to the national organization.

The conference will have periodic meetings where facts will be gathered and reports made. The equal number of union and contractor members will comprise the Administrative Committee and one half of the contractors group will be drawn from general contractors and the other half from specialty contractors' groups. The cost of operation of the conference will also be divided equally between the national unions and national contractors.

Quiz on Water

The hot summer days will soon be with us, and most families are laying plans for a quiet vacation at the seashore or for a restful stay at a cool mountain lake or stream. It's true we all become very water conscious during the arid summer days, and rather than crying "water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink," as did the Ancient Mariner, we long for an ocean dip or a cooling plunge into the old swimming hole, far from the city's heat.

But at any rate, before we become completely water-logged, let's get on with this month's quiz, and see how much we do know about that familiar, commonplace thing, water.

Count four points for each correct answer. Score yourself Excellent for 92-100; Very Good for 80-88; Good for 72-76; Fair for 60-68.

Circle the correct answers below:

1. Water covers what part of the earth's surface?
one-half nine-tenths three-fourths
2. Water is a constituent of all living cells and makes up what percentage of the human body?
20 percent 70 percent 50 percent
3. The weight of one U.S. gallon of pure water is a little more than:
one pound three pounds eight pounds
Fill in the blank spaces to correctly complete the statements below.
4. The liquid which we call water is not an element but a _____.
- 5-6. It contains _____ and _____.
7. Its scientific formula is _____.
8. Water containing calcium and magnesium salts formed when surface waters flow through regions containing gypsum, limestone, or dolomite is known as _____ water.

9. Water lacking in calcium and magnesium salts is known as _____ water.
10. Due to the high attractive forces between water molecules, it has unusually high melting and boiling points. Water freezes at _____°F.
and boils at _____°F.
11. Water from wells more than 100 feet in depth, especially _____ wells, is the purest form of well water.
12. The largest body of water in the world is the _____, which is several million miles larger than the entire land area of the
13. world. _____ was the first European recorded as viewing this body of water, sighting
14. it in 1513. Later on _____ gave it a name corresponding to its peaceful appearance.
15. Named after a certain group of Indians, this sea is sometimes referred to as the "Spanish Main." It is the _____.
16. This river discovered in 1541 by Hernando _____ was known to the Indians as
17. the _____ which means "The Father of Waters."
18. The name of the _____ Sea was formed from a combination of the Latin words for middle and land, since it is a sea nearly enclosed by land.
19. A very large body of water located between Russia and Iran which is actually a land-locked lake, is known as the _____ Sea.
20. Linking the Gulf of _____ with the _____ Sea is the Panama Canal which was opened in
- 21-22. the year _____.
23. The Suez Canal was built to link the _____ and _____ Seas.

(Answers on page 41)

Scholarships

(Continued from page 6)

grees. Local Union 3's scholarship project is just one feature of a many-sided program designed for cultural, intellectual and social improvement for its members, their families and their communities.

Some of our IBEW state organizations also have adopted meritorious, good-will-building scholarship programs. One of the oldest is that of the IBEW State Council of Minnesota. Its plan is outlined in the following terms:

IBEW State Council of Minnesota.—Four \$150 scholarships annually to University of Minnesota for sons or daughters of IBEW local unions affiliated with Council. Contact Clyde J. Giles, Secretary, IBEW State Council, 203 Labor Temple, Duluth 2, Minnesota.

There were 11 eager applicants when the last awards were made. In speaking of the event, IBEW International Representative J. W. Johnson reported, "The Council was the first labor organization in the state to establish such scholarships in 1950. Since that time 13 other labor organizations in the state have established a similar program." Important changes have been made in the plan in recent years. In 1955 the Council granted a single scholarship of \$300. It now gives four, at \$150 each, or a total annual value of \$600.

Among the state-wide central labor bodies and state federations of labor, there are several newcomers in the last few years. Among them are those of Illinois, and Tennessee and the new state of Alaska. The Alaska plan is quite a good one. It provides:

Alaska State Federation of Labor. — One \$500 college scholarship at the University of Alaska to a senior in a public, parochial or private high school in Alaska. Contestants must have a high school scholastic record which

meets college entrance requirements or have passed the national College Entrance Board Examination. Students graduating in mid-term are eligible, even though they have entered college. Contestants must first submit an essay on one of six specified labor topics. Writers of the best 20 percent of these essays will then take a written examination on organized labor, its history, structure, and goals. The judging committee is selected by the Alaska State Federation of Labor and is composed of three members, one a member of an affiliated organization and the other two public members. First offered in 1959. Contact R. E. McFarland, President, Alaska State Federation of Labor, Box 487, Anchorage, Alaska.

The program of the Illinois State Federation of Labor establishes two \$500 scholarships, one for a resident of Cook County (Chicago), and the other for any other county of Illinois. Further information is available by writing to Mr. John L. Kinsella, chairman of the Illinois State Federation of Labor Education Committee at 400 North Jefferson Avenue, Peoria 6, Illinois.

The Tennessee State Labor Council awards three \$500 scholarships, one to be given in each of three sections of that state. For details one must write to Mr. Stanton E. Smith, president of the Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, 939 Church Street, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

Among awards recently established by city central labor bodies are two scholarships of \$234 each for two years' study at the Lower Columbia Junior College at Longview, Washington. The grants are made by the Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Counties Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and the Longview-Kelso Building Council. Awards are made on the basis of 3,000-word essays. Details are available from Mr. Willard E. Moffatt, Recording Secretary, Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Counties Labor Council, 1140 11th Avenue, Longview, Washington.

There have been many scholarships recently established by local unions and lodges of other trade unions. Many of them are available to all qualified students within their areas. Local 87 of the American Newspaper Guild at Toronto, in the province of Ontario, for example, offers an annual \$100 grant to a student in Toronto high schools, awarded on the basis of scholastic standing and need. Further information is available from: Mr. Robert H. Buchanan, Executive Secretary, Toronto Newspaper Guild, 73 Adelaide Street West, Room 220, Toronto, Ontario.

A scholarship known as the William Green Memorial scholarship in Industrial Relations is offered by Rockhurst College in Kansas City, Missouri. For a student residing on campus, the grant is worth \$800 a year, and is renewable if academic ability is demonstrated. Full details may be procured from Reverend Joseph E. Gough, S. J., who is Dean and Director of Admissions, Rockhurst College, Kansas City 10, Missouri. William Green Memorial Fund Scholarships are also granted by the Ohio State University. Additional information may be procured by writing to Professor Alma Herbst, Department of Economics, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ

1. three-fourths
2. 70 percent
3. eight pounds
4. compound
- 5-6. hydrogen and oxygen
7. H_2O
8. hard
9. soft
10. $32^{\circ}F.$
11. $212^{\circ}F.$
12. artesian
13. Pacific Ocean
14. Balboa
15. Magellan
16. Caribbean
17. de Soto
18. Mississippi
19. Mediterranean
20. Caspian
- 21-22. Gulf of Panama and Caribbean Sea
23. 1914
- 24-25. Mediterranean and Red Seas

In Remembrance

(Continued from page 9)

for concern. Perhaps that is why the President did not see fit to pass on a bill which would relieve depressed areas last year. Or, perhaps there is too much preoccupation with missile races to concern ourselves with "incidental" things like starving people within our own country!

The economic conditions in certain areas of the Nation today cause only slight alarm compared to the widespread panic of 1933. The hungry hordes which wandered about the country in the days of the Depression were common sights. The breadlines of the big cities and the bands of migrant workers who attempted to scratch an existence from the earth were but two examples of a pitiful destitution.

Relief Comes

The relief from a desperate situation came from an unlikely source, many thought. Wealthy, educated at Groton and Harvard and later in the law at Columbia University, Franklin Delano Roosevelt had all of the assets of an aristocratic background which began at fashionable Hyde Park in New York.

COVER PHOTO

Our cover photo this month is the winner picked from the hundreds submitted for our photo contest last fall. We promised to use it on a cover and we are proud and happy to display it this month.

The photograph was taken by Brother Rulon C. Scott of L. U. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.

In response to a demand from our readers, we are going to bring you a few of the photos which were the runners up in our *Journal* next month—those which, while they did not win prizes, won plaudits from the contest judges.

He married his distant cousin, Eleanor Roosevelt—niece of President Theodore Roosevelt, while he was still a student in law school.

For a time he practiced law but then entered politics via the state legislature. When Woodrow Wilson ran for President, Roosevelt was one of the few in New York State who staunchly supported the former Princeton man. He was rewarded in turn by being named to an assistant secretaryship of the Navy from 1913 to 1921 by the victorious Wilson. His career seemed to be destined for early fame, he was even nominated to run as a Vice Presidential candidate with James M. Cox in 1920.

And then tragedy struck the promising young politician. In 1921 he was inflicted with a crippling infantile paralysis which, for a time, even threatened his life. "I spent two years lying in bed, trying to move my big toe. That was the hardest job I ever had to do. After that, anything else seems easy," he said later.

Personal Tragedy Turned to Good

His time during the long siege of illness did not go to waste, however. F.D.R., as he was commonly called, spent his long months reading, thinking and writing and probably these days of constructive study and reflection did more to develop the man's sense of human justice than any other factor. He became acutely aware of the fact that misfortune could strike in a variety of forms and that social position and wealth had no priority on well-being. He began to think more of others who were unfortunate, not bedridden perhaps, but inflicted with an economic status that was not their doing and over which they had no control. The "common" man became a prime interest and his philosophy that these unfortunate people should be aided remained with him throughout his days.

He was resigned that he would have to spend the remainder of his life not far from the aid of a

Apprentice Exams

The United States Civil Service Commission is announcing examinations for Apprenticeship and Training Representatives. The positions to be filled are for duty with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training of the United States Department of Labor in Washington, D. C.

The jobs are in two categories — Grades GS-9 and GS-11 and the basic starting pay is \$5,985 and \$7,030 per year.

All IBEW members interested apply at once to:

The Executive Secretary,
Board of U. S. Civil
Service Examiners,
United States
Department of Labor,
Washington 25, D. C.

wheelchair. However, he once again became active on the political scene and his name was soon to be spoken as that of a potential leader.

In 1924 he made the nominating speech for Al Smith, in 1928 he was elected Governor of New York—a state rich in electoral votes and a breeding ground for Presidential hopefuls. The competent observer Walter Lippmann commented about this time that Roosevelt was "philanthropic" and, although he had no particular qualifications for the highest office in the land, would like very much to be President.

His ardent state backing and the desperate conditions throughout a country which cried out for a change put him into office. No one was quite sure what steps he would take once he was resident in the White House. They watched anxiously and waited.

Unusual Measures Taken

In his first term he proposed and enacted extreme measures to end the stifling economic dilemma. He was constantly surrounded by controversy, proved to be a practical politician and no doubt had a touch of dramatic finesse which he used benevolently in his "fireside

chats." His name became synonymous with the "New Deal" and the confidence of a rejuvenated people ushered him back into a second term.

His drastic measures designed to stabilize commercial institutions gained him the admonishment of "dictator" from his political opponents. His adversaries also tabbed him as a destroyer of capitalistic society when he carried through such measures as relief, modified the political and economic structure of the country and encouraged agriculture.

During his second term he was called "warmonger" when he began to feel the tremors of an uneasy world and looked from domestic problems to threats of international strife. In his famous "Quarantine Speech" in Chicago in 1937 he told the world that America wanted peace but that "we cannot insure ourselves against the disastrous effects of war and the dangers of involvement."

By 1940 the world was well on its way toward total conflict and Franklin D. Roosevelt was assured of an unprecedented third term. His role as a national leader took on broader implications and a distressed world called for help. He strengthened the armed forces and urged that aid be increased to Great Britain. Pearl Harbor, the war and a country knotted in battle prolonged his stay in the White House but the lame man was tired and kind photographers could no longer lose the deep furrows of his brow or the tell-tale lines under his eyes.

In the spring of 1945 with the war well toward its finish Franklin Delano Roosevelt left his office. A nation and a world grieved the loss of its King Arthur, its Solomon, its Moses. Heads were bowed in tribute to a man called dictator, socialist, a traitor to his class, to a man who had given himself willingly to crucifixion on a cross of controversy.

Even today vituperative remarks are directed toward the man from many sources. And yet, his

name is still magic to those who remember hard times and his face still summons forth grateful applause in theatre newsreels.

In a land of graceful living whose promise for the future brings even more rewards, this

must not be forgotten: Franklin D. Roosevelt, whoever he was, whatever he represented, climbed from a wheelchair to lead a nation distraught with fear and gave the people confidence in themselves and courage to find a better life.

William Armbrust Retires

Forty-six active years with the Brotherhood is the proud record that Brother William Armbrust of Wheeling, West Virginia, carried with him into retirement last month. Initiated January 3, 1913 into Local 141, Brother Armbrust has worked with many contractors in the Wheeling area during all those long, eventful years.

He started work as a mere lad of 14 back in 1908 with the Sands Electric Company. Some of the Wheeling area projects he has worked on during his long career include the Market Auditorium, St. Michael's Church, the Coca Cola plant and the Ohio Edison power plant at Dilles Bottom, Ohio. His last 32 months before retirement were spent with the Northwestern Electric Company of Erie, Pennsylvania.

He recalls the early years when "all of the electric companies and many of the larger businesses in the area maintained their own power plants because voltage drop in the lines prevented the transport of current over great distances."

He also remembers that when he started out as an electrician, an ordinary 100-watt light bulb cost about \$2.75 and gave a fraction of the light of a modern bulb.

Another difference he has noted with the passing of years is the change that has taken place in fixture installation. "In early years," he says, "the fixtures were made in separate parts of heavy cast material by different manufacturers and the electricians assembled the pieces to fit the specifications of the architect. Today, the fixture comes in package sets, ready for installation."

By interesting coincidence Brother Armbrust recently was called upon to remove an old cast light fixture from the Ohio Valley General Hospital—the very fixture he had installed there back in 1913! He was replacing nearly half century-old fixtures there with modern, recessed fluorescent light fixtures as part of the hospital's \$6 million modernization project.

As an active unionist over the years, Brother Armbrust has held every local office except that of treasurer. He is past president of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly. Recently he completed a 10-year tenure as secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council.

Born and raised in Wheeling, Brother Armbrust has lived in that city most of his life. And although his retirement plans call for six months in Florida for him and his wife, the two plan to return to Wheeling.

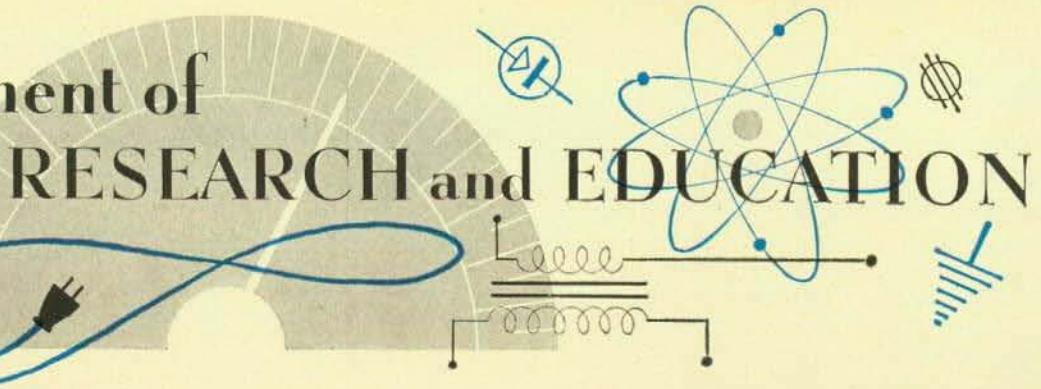
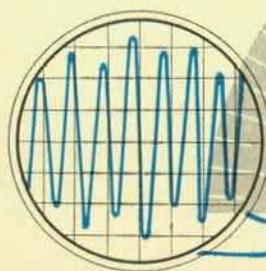
For as he says, "My home's here, my family's here and I like the city."

He and his wife have been married for 44 years. They have two sons, a daughter and five grandchildren.

Good luck and a long and happy retirement to you, William Armbrust!

(We regret that we were unable to secure pictures which appeared in one of his home-town newspapers of this worthy Brother to accompany this article.)

Department of RESEARCH and EDUCATION



What Is Your Local Doing To Reach Its Members?

AMONG the problems facing organized labor today is the very important one of improving communication between the local union and its members. It is a problem that every IBEW local can help solve; in fact, it is one that can be met finally only on the local level.

The question is receiving serious attention by the IBEW and by organized labor generally, as shown by union conferences on the subject, numerous articles and speeches, and the increasing number and work of union education departments and committees.

The problem also is receiving widespread attention outside the union. The relationship between union members and their leaders has become a very important area of public inquiry. The McClellan Committee has devoted much time to the subject. And note the many proposals on both the state and Federal levels to regulate by law the whole wide range of internal union affairs.

There seems to be a large body of opinion based on the "captive status" idea of union membership. And this has become an issue of public policy as reflected in so-called "right to work" laws and other anti-labor legislation.

Look at the Record

Research studies do not bear out this concept. Organized labor is not made up of millions of rank and filers being led through their paces by a handful of leaders. During the time the Government conducted secret-ballot elections to find out if workers approved union security agreements, an overwhelming majority of them in union-organized firms showed they wanted union security. But as far as public policy is concerned, what people *think* the relationship is, is as important as what really exists. What they think governs their actions.

Better communication between every IBEW local and its members, resulting in greater active participa-

tion in union affairs, would create an effective denial of this "captive status" idea. And certainly, making the local member aware of the real problems and needs of our union is the first step in informing the general public. It is up to each IBEW local to do everything it can to make sure every member is a real *union member*, not just a card carrier.

How can our locals improve their

contacts with their members? As in most endeavors, there are the twin difficulties of time and money. Unions face stiff competition for a member's time. Ironically, the higher standard of living which our member enjoys because of his union has helped increase the competition for his time. But nothing he does will bring

(Continued on page 78)

CPI REMAINS NEAR ALL TIME PEAK!

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Source: U. S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

(U. S. Average, 1947 - 1949 = 100)

Date		All Items	Housing		
Month	Year	Combined	Food	Apparel	Rent Only
February	1949	101.6	98.9	102.0	103.7
February	1950	100.4	96.5	96.7	104.6
February	1951	109.9	111.9	105.6	111.2
February	1952	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0
February	1953	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6
February	1954	115.0	112.6	104.7	121.5
February	1955	114.3	110.8	103.4	127.9
February	1956	114.6	108.8	104.6	129.7
February	1957	118.7	113.6	106.1	131.5
February	1958	122.5	118.7	106.8	134.2
March	1958	123.3	120.8	106.8	137.0
April	1958	123.5	121.6	106.7	137.7
May	1958	123.6	121.6	106.7	137.5
June	1958	123.7	121.6	106.7	137.7
July	1958	123.9	121.7	106.7	137.8
August	1958	123.7	120.7	106.6	138.1
September	1958	123.7	120.3	107.1	138.2
October	1958	123.7	119.7	107.3	138.3
November	1958	123.9	119.4	107.7	138.4
December	1958	123.7	118.7	107.5	138.7
January	1959	123.8	119.0	106.7	138.8
February	1959	123.7	118.2	106.7	139.0

NOTE: Increase in "ALL ITEMS" for past 12 months was 1.2 Index Points, or 0.98%. Increase for past 10 years was 21.75%.

38 Alleys Built for Huge Bowling Tourney

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—On Saturday at noon February 14th, the 56th A.B.C. bowling tournament opened with a loud crash of scattering pins when the first of 5,485 bowling teams took to the 38 new bowling alleys especially constructed for this occasion.

Several years ago the advance committee visited St. Louis to make a survey to select a suitable site for the 1959 A.B.C. Bowling tournament, they left well satisfied that St. Louis was the city and that the Missouri National Guard building located at Spring and Market was the place.

In 1958 the advance organizing crew set up offices in the Armory

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

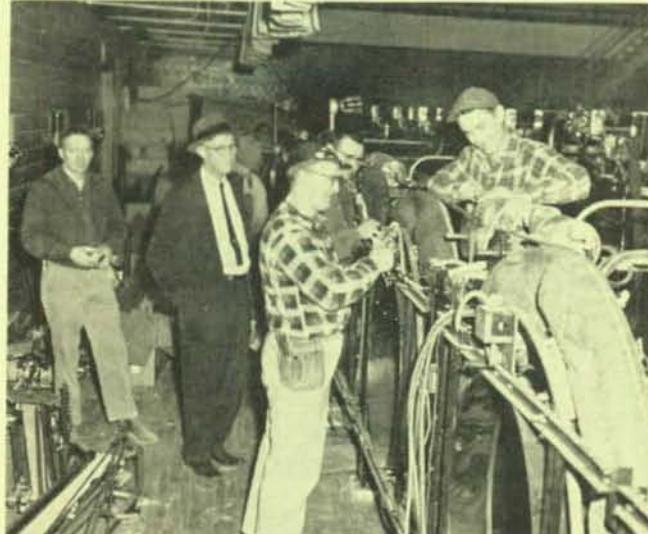
building and started to work. Many changes to the interior of the building had to be made, guard offices had to be moved to other floors, provisions for guard drill and rifle range were set up in the basement garage, all of which required many hours of labor for several trades especially the Electrical Worker.

Twenty days ago work was started

on the erection of the 38 new alleys all equipped with the latest model of automatic pin setters.

Many additional lights for general illumination had to be installed, and extra outlets for vending machines and eating concessions also had to be installed. Coming as it did in the height of the unemployment season it was a welcome addition to take

Construct St. Louis Alley for A.B.C. Tournament



Over-all shot of the huge National Guard Armory building in St. Louis, Mo., showing construction work on the 38 new bowling alleys to be used in the 58th A.B.C. annual bowling tournament. Most trades present were carpenters, millwrights and electricians, members of Local 1. Picture was taken with available light which accounts for the blurred condition of the men in the foreground. Right: Back view of the pin setting mechanism installed on the A.B.C. tournament job by electricians and millwrights, all members of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis.



Electricians, members of Local 1, at left, connect all electrical equipment for the operation of the automatic score-keeping device. On the right is a look down the line of automatic pin setting machines. Ray Edger, the job steward, makes a final check of the job.

some of the men out of the employment hall. Two Class A men will be employed full time to maintain the electrical portion of the pin setters and all other electrical equipment. I.B.E.W. sound men will operate the public address system.

Much time was spent on this job by the business managers, representatives, and job stewards as there was a constant battle to maintain the jurisdiction rightfully belonging to the Electrical Worker on this type of job.

All other trades on this job thought they saw something that belonged to their trade and it would mostly be at a loss to the Electrical Worker.

Much of this trouble is the result of the laxity of locals and individuals failing to claim work rightfully coming under the jurisdiction of the IBEW. Local No. 1 will fare much better with the future installations of this type of automatic bowling equipment due to the jurisdiction gains made on this job. The new year looks bright for the building industry in St. Louis. At this writing St. Louis is starting to dig its way out of a severe tornado damage. Much building damage was done and many lives were lost when a twister cut a wide pass through St. Louis from the southwest to northeast leaving many people homeless and destitute, several entire families were wiped out entirely. The 500-foot television tower of KTVI was blown down but the station went back on the air 12 hours later.

The big sports arena was unroofed, and many sporting events, prize fights, ice skating and circus had to be cancelled or postponed. It is some-

thing that will long be remembered, but we are coming out of it nicely.

We have several unanswered letters due to a vacation but will get to all of them soon.

To Richard Gerdts of Local 783, you failed to give me your address, but you can get the information you want from your local power company or the International Office. Contact the JOURNAL editor.

To Marshall Leavitt I have never received a more interesting letter, would like very much to run it in the JOURNAL at the first opportunity.

FRANK KAUFFMAN, P.S.

* * *

New York City Labor Councils Merged

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—The long awaited merger of the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council AFL, and the New York City CIO Council is now a solid reality. The new organization was named New York City Central Labor Council AFL-CIO.

The first meeting was held on February 19th, at Roosevelt Auditorium, and the charter was presented by AFL-CIO regional director Michael Mann, who administered the oath of office to the officers and Executive Board members.

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of Local 3, IBEW since 1933 and president of the former AFL central body since the death of teamster Martin Lacy in 1957 is president of the merged organization. Matthew Guinan, secretary-treasurer of the

Transport Workers is first vice president; Moe Rosen, Sheet Metal Workers, is second vice president; and Arthur Harckham, Building Service Employees, is third vice president.

Morris Iushevitz, secretary of the old CIO Council is secretary, and James C. Quinn, secretary of the old AFL Council, is treasurer of the merged organization.

In an afternoon session of the 28 officers and Executive Council which started at 1:00 p.m. and continued until the start of the evening meeting, a program of the objectives and aspirations of the merged organization was discussed and formulated.

President Van Arsdale related the details of the new program to the very well-attended evening meeting of the delegates, representing a million trade unionists. It provides for effective structure and action, in instances where long strikes continue un-publicized, in the housing shortage problem, in the political arena at the election district level, in the problem of unemployment through an enlarged Shorter Work Week Committee, in the field of education where there has been a steady, effective anti-labor propaganda program, and in community service activity.

The program includes a sincere approach to Civil Rights, recognizing and respecting the rights and dignity of each human being. It clearly proclaims a sickening disgust over the fact that phony "unions" continue to exploit many of the unorganized workers of our city, and are provided with the protection of the laws designed to aid bona fide labor unions.

The assembled delegates wholeheartedly endorsed a proposal by the officers that a message be sent to Mayor Robert Wagner asking him to arrange an all day meeting of the Executive Council with 35 top leaders of finance, business, industry, and Government. The purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity to familiarize them with the objectives of the merged organization and to ask their support.

From the quiet attentiveness during the meeting and the remarks as the delegates left the auditorium, it was plain to see that they fully realized the potential of this powerful new organization, in the striving of the labor movement to fulfill all the reasonable aspirations of working men and women.

THOMAS P. VAN ARSDALE, P.S.

* * *

Adult Education For Omaha Members Offered

L. U. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.—During the month of January our local got started with its Adult Education Program. Charlie Burns, assistant busi-

Members of St. Louis Local 4 at Meeting



At a meeting of Local 4, St. Louis, Mo., some of the officers and members posed for a picture. Left to right, front row: Robert Stetson, financial secretary; Nick Zehr; Frank Stengel; Ed Goodberlet. Standing: Ray Johler; Elmer Mueller; Paul Shock; Harvey Smith.

ness agent, is acting director in this initial stage of education. Three classes are being offered to the journeymen of this jurisdiction this year: Welding, Advanced Code and Theory. This program was made possible in last year's negotiations, with the contractors contributing one-half of one per cent of gross wages to this fund. This is a small beginning but should snowball into a very good program.

Also during the month, the Credit Union held its annual meeting with the election of officers and the voting approval of the dividend for 1958. Our Credit Union is starting its fourth year with over \$45,000.00 out in loans. The newly-elected officers are the Board of Directors: Harold Elsasser, president; Duane Nielsen, vice president; Sam Botos, clerk; Mike Sullivan, treasurer, and Milt Staub. For the Credit Committee: Bill Postor, Ken Vierregger, and Art Alman were elected. Francis Hiller, Henning Leth, and Ed Bobier were elected to the Supervisory Committee.

The Central Labor Union of Omaha has started a wonderful civic project. A committee, headed by Ed Bobier of Local 22, was set up to purchase and design a mobile crime lab. With donations from the labor unions in greater Omaha totaling \$13,500.00 this project is being made possible. When the project is completed the lab will be donated on behalf of the Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Teamsters and Bakers, to the Police Department. The need for this mobile unit has been great for many years. Thanks to Eddie Bobier and his committee for their time and hard work.

C. R. JENSEN, P.S.
• • •

Tribute to Retirees Of Washington Local

L. U. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The usual annual list of retirements and deaths is a little late in being made up, but nowhere will there be found a more colorful retirement group than in our present body of stalwart men. Here they are: Brothers P. M. Ennis, E. A. Fritz, R. Goode, W. H. Miller, Leo Weide, Charles Talley, D. F. Glasco, W. H. Krautler, D. S. Roadhouse, E. J. Nau, W. Gander, Wm. Penski, L. Wrenn, H. Solfies, A. R. Reeves, Sr., J. S. Davidson, George McKay, H. Phillips, Edward Koegel, A. D. Bartlett and Peter C. Peterson.

The pride of Local 26's golfing teams, Brother H. Phillips is among those seeking greener pastures for his prowess and ability and is possibly planning to travel around the country, demonstrating just how he hit that "hole in one." Phil has finally admitted that he paid a jockey to drop that ball in the hole.

The list of men who have retired

Members Active in Community Services



The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was well represented recently at the first Southern Community Services Training Conference held at Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana. Pictured at the four-day institute designed to provide intensive training in AFL-CIO Community Services projects are: (seated, left to right) Robert E. Flaherty, of New Haven, Connecticut, member, Local 90, and CSA staff representative; Rev. L. J. Twomey, S.J., director, Institute of Industrial Relations, Loyola University; standing, left to right: M. A. Williams of Chattanooga, Tennessee, president and assistant business manager of Local 175, secretary-treasurer of Chattanooga Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and chairman of its community services committee; Frank Emig of New Orleans, assistant business manager of Local 130, and chairman of the community services committee of the New Orleans Central Labor Council, and E. T. Stephenson of Miami, Fla., financial secretary of Local 349, and CSA staff representative in Miami. The AFL-CIO Community Services is labor's operational arm in the health and welfare field. Joseph D. Keenan, IBEW Secretary, is a member of the National Community Services Committee of the AFL-CIO.

this year is an imposing one, and to look back over the years that these men put in together forming and strengthening Local Union 26, would make one sit back and think—just what could have been done without these fine men. Local 26 enjoys the fruits of their labor and the question comes to our minds from time to time, whether or not the newer and younger men fully realize, just what has been done for them, in creating this local.

We are proud of our local and everything is being done to preserve its dignity and its standing in the community. Just recently, one member thought it would be a good idea to increase the membership of the Executive Board and no doubt this Brother was sincere in his thoughts, but the membership of the local thought otherwise and voted down this proposal. During the discussion, it was pointed out that other locals tried out this scheme but it is not working out well and has been dis-

couraged. So, Brothers, think kindly of these gentlemen who are now leaving our active association and greet them with open arms.

Looking back on the number of deaths that have occurred during the past year, none was so shocking as the passing of our late Business Manager Clem Preller. It was so totally unexpected, that made it hurt so much more. Local 26 lost the services of many good men this year, and they are: Brothers J. A. Woods, David Edgin, Thomas P. O'Dea, Sr., M. E. Wallace, Dinny Diamond, T. L. Trimmer, R. E. Robinette, C. W. Stonebanks and most recently, Joseph Orlando. May they rest in peace.

FRANCIS J. O'NEILL, P.S.
• • •

D.C. Local 26 Eases Baltimore Job Pinch

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Many of our members are now employed in

Cleveland Stewards' Dance Is Great Success



Part of the officers who helped conduct the Stewards' Dance of Local 38, Cleveland, Ohio. Left to right: R. Rocco, Executive Board; G. Brown, president; E. Engelke, vice president; F. Bohem, business representative; N. Trivision, committee chairman; G. Chapple, business manager; E. Becka, business representative; L. Seelbach, Executive Board; M. Mraz, Executive Board; W. Hirsch, business representative. At right is Business Manager George Chapple drawing one of the many lucky names.



These men were singled out for special honor because of the fine work they did. Left to right: George Brown, president; George Chapple, business manager; Nick Trivision, Dance Committee chairman. At right is a partial view of the audience watching the vaudeville acts! Can we find you here?

various places throughout Local 26's jurisdiction. For instance, the new power house located in Dickerson-Montgomery County in Maryland is keeping a number of our boys employed. To the best of my knowledge at least one third of the men are Local 28 men. Believe me, Local 26 has been a great help to us from time to time through the years. The conditions on that job are very good and they especially emphasize safety regulations. I know because I am also working on the Dickerson power house.

Brother Arthur McCormick Sr., is enjoying a vacation in Florida. He retired recently and I would say he certainly does it in style. Mac has been a hard-working man and I am really glad to hear he is enjoying himself.

Our Credit Union is growing by leaps and bounds fellows. As you already know our IBEW Credit Union has only been in operation a short

while. Any of the Board members, Supervisory or Credit Committee will be glad to pass on any further information to you.

We have bad news to report again as Brother Novel (Pete) Dowell passed away in recent weeks. It is things of this nature I dislike to report. I knew Pete well and he had been very active in Local 28's business meetings.

Brother Russell (Robin Hood) Baker I understand is in the running for the City Council. Russ has been active in union affairs. Also he never lets the children down at Christmas time. Every year he plays the part of Santa Claus. For a short while he was a professional wrestler and a pretty good one I might add. Anyway, good luck Russ, as we are all pulling for you on Election Day.

Try to attend the regular meetings Brothers. See you then.

JOHNNY PARKS, P. S.

Cleveland Local Holds Annual Stewards' Dance

L. U. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO—Saturday evening, February 7, 1959, found a great number of our wiremen and their wives attending the Stewards Annual Dance. The dance was very well attended. This affair has become a regular part of our social functions and has been one event to which we have always looked forward.

This year the dance was very effectively conducted by the Stewards Committee. Entertainment, dancing, and a wonderful buffet lunch absorbed most of the evening. The four act vaudeville show was one of the high points of the program. Again the comedians helped lend a note of gaiety to the audience. The buffet lunch of corned beef, ham and sausage and all the trimmings were plentiful to all the members and their guests. Among the many guests en-

joying this happy occasion with us were: Charles Bowdich from Youngstown, Howard George of Painsville, Joe Sedivy of Lorain, and Sam Oaks from Akron.

At the start of the stage show, our President George Brown welcomed the members, their wives and friends. When it came time for the drawing of the many wonderful prizes, our Business Manager George Chapple was given the honor of drawing the lucky names. With the sudden death of our late Business Manager Vincent Skodis, our present Business Manager George Chapple has been appointed and has been doing an excellent job on handling his office. The enclosed pictures of the officers and the Stewards Committee were taken at the annual dance. A big hand to the entire committee for a job well done. It was a party that we will long remember.

The stewards' meetings held once each month are very well attended by our various shop and job stewards. These stewards' meetings are usually very informative and any Local 38 wiremen are welcome to attend them. At our coming meetings we will have outstanding speakers.

I would like to quote a paragraph from the taped record of one discussion held for local members for a stewards class of Toledo, Ohio:

"With the money of big businessmen and with their control of the press and radio, they can easily turn this country into a totalitarian or dictatorship country. The union is our most powerful counter-balance in this struggle for power. In the day-by-day struggle to keep our country free, the union steward must play a central part."

In our union the stewards play a key role and maintain a close relationship between contractor and union members. The job and shop stewards of our local union carry a great responsibility, they are the first line in leadership.

PETE LOBAS, P.S.

• • •

Sleet Storm Knocks Out Springfield Powerlines

L. U. 51, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The worst sleet storm in 20 years hit Decatur in January and a lot of young people found out how things used to be, back before Reddy Kilowatt made himself generally known. More than 40 percent of a town of 76,000 were without service from one to four days and longer on the rural lines.

We who live in that area wish to thank those men who went the first 30 or 40 hours without even a rest period. That is what emergency work is for a utility. And every house where the lights came back on and the

heat started up surely knew then, that some linemen were out there working.

A lot of men will talk about that one for a long time. Also some of the men in the company's employ will too, men who sat and waited to be called for work on the storm trouble. Some of them were ex-linemen who went on with routine work and were still wondering why. Why would a company use clerks, engineers and men from other trades, when they had men with experience sitting at home, laid off the week before for lack of work, men who had done years of just that sort of work?

Well men, that is our company and those are their decisions. That is the company we are still trying to get a working agreement signed with, one which was due last September 1st. Those of you who work here know what we have but I am wondering if there are any of you who will take time to read your JOURNAL which is sent to your home, but still don't have time to attend a local unit meeting?

Our attendance is fine once a year when we go to vote on a contract, but the rest of the year the empty seats don't say a word when we have a meeting. Men, if we don't like something, the place to say so is in a meeting hall and if we do like it, the boys who are working and carrying the load would surely appreciate hearing someone say so too.

W. B. PITTMAN, P. S.

• • •

Electronic Magic at Denver Bank Described

L. U. 68, DENVER, COLO.—A very interesting remodel job was done recently by our members in Denver, Colorado. This was the remodelling of the Central Bank and Trust Building at 15th and Arapahoe Streets. The electrical contractor was the Commonwealth-Stiles Electric Company. The job was under the very competent supervision of Brother Henry Nelson. Brother William Morgan was steward during the first part of the job and Brother Joe Sacks finished out the job as steward. Both of these men did a very good job for both the local union and the contractor and are to be commended for the way they handled themselves on the job.

The job was unique in several respects in that innovations new to the Denver area were included. The many drive-up windows for in-the-car banking are automatically controlled to provide for an even flow of traffic. Static shock eliminators are provided at the windows. Overhead heat for the walk-up window customer is provided by infrared heat lamps installed above the walk-up windows.

The main customer banking area is completely new. This area is in the form of a huge rotunda. The lighting for the rotunda is in the form of a luminous ceiling. This ceiling is composed of thousands of aluminum plates approximately the size of playing cards suspended on end. The overall effect is one of beauty with very pleasing illumination.

The men who worked on the job (picture enclosed) are to be commended for their mechanical ability and for establishing harmonious relationships on a very difficult remodel job which was made more difficult by the fact that the bank remained open for business throughout the job.

At the regular meeting February 23, 1959, the Local honored Brother John J. Murphy by presenting him with his 50 year pin and certificate. Brother Murphy is a member in which this local union can take great pride. Being a union member to him has always meant more than just carrying a card and rendering lip service. Brother Murphy is a past president of Local Union 68. He served in that capacity with distinction and leadership. For many years Brother Murphy was a conscientious delegate to the Building Trades Council. He has also been a Democratic precinct committeeman for over 25 years where he worked faithfully for the interests of his local union.

In attendance at the meeting were International Representatives M. B. Keeton and Robert H. Wooden.

During these trying times for labor we could certainly use more men who are dedicated to the cause such as Brother Murphy has been through the years.

LAWRENCE C. FARNAN, B. M.

• • •

Naval Cutbacks Hit Norfolk Employment

L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Our work situation is still at an all-time low as our main source, naval construction, has been pared to the bone. However, test borings recently were begun for the new \$3.5 million Federal building in Portsmouth, Virginia, which is in prospect with the target date for contract set for mid-June. The Chesapeake Bay bridge-tunnel project seems obscured in the indefinite future as also does the Federal Housing project in Portsmouth, Virginia. Our bench is still kept quite warm.

Sincere get-well wishes go to Brother A. F. Mutter who strained his back on construction work at the new third unit of the Virginia Electric Power Company Portsmouth power plant. Better luck, Brother Mutter.

With an honest endeavor to peer through the veil of suggestive prop-

Install Wiring for Imaginative Banking Services



The latest thing in banking services was installed by these members of Local 68, Denver, Colo., in a recent job. From left, first row: H. Nelson; H. Mott; W. Hammack; R. Block; J. Driscoll; R. Stewart; J. Robinson, and D. McKendry. Second row: W. Morgan; G. Wishman; L. G. Willis; W. Minor; C. Stansberry; R. Moody; W. Beasley; Z. Rybicki, and R. Moorehouse. Third row: L. Farnan; J. Sacks; L. Cottrell; E. Gookin; C. Eha; V. Diffenderfer; D. Brown; W. Gray; J. LeClerc; R. Wilson, and L. Minor.



International and local officers extend their congratulations to Brother John Murphy, 50 years a member. From left: International Representative Robert Wooden; Local 68 President L. W. Bishop; Brother Murphy; International Representative M. B. Keeton, and Local Business Manager Lawrence Farnan.

aganda that is daily being fed the American public, we hurry to offer some factual data before we raise our eyes and likewise succumb to its giddy influence. The commercial banks of the nation as well as the nation's corporations seem to have fattened during 1958 at the fastest pace in the history of the Republic. The banks' assets rose \$14,200,000,000, bringing their total assets to \$236,900,000,000, while their loans of \$4,100,000,000 brought their total loans up to \$98,000,000,000, and their United States Government obligations increased by \$8,000,000,000 brought that total to \$66,200,000,000. In the fourth quarter of 1958 alone the corporate profits in round figures were reported as \$44,000,000,000, before taxes with highly anticipated rises of record levels in 1959. These figures alone could cause the average citizen to thumb his nose at the unethical propaganda (wage rises cause inflation) and pay more

heed to the warnings of our leading (conscientious) economists who have the nation's welfare at heart.

There's little doubt but that the present-day campaign of rugged individualism in full sway with no restraint has progressed to an all-out survival of the fittest, a survival in fact of the financial giants (who are the fittest) that have long since survived to the invigorating sums of untold billions of dollars under the pretense of expansion to create employment and are only opposed by the average folks of average means. In order to perform these Herculean feats it seems quite apparent that various methods had to be devised for the removal of inconvenient obstacles (human). Chief among these methods and by far the most effective, was mechanization plus automation that predominately increased production and proportionately profits, while automatically removing manpower

from the role of an active taxpayer to the rolls of the unemployed.

Although this altered to a harmful extent the estimated 53 percent of the national income (produced by the individual income tax) and added the expense of unemployment compensation to jeopardize the national and state treasuries, the fact that it was accepted as the proper thing should enlighten us all as to the effect of a well-planned and highly-financed suggestive propaganda campaign, potent beyond the ken of the average human mind.

The corporation tax is estimated at 28 percent of the national income (minus the vast amortization deductions for those idle factories or foundries that should be producing employment and taxes) while the excise, customs and other receipts account for the remaining 19 percent of the national income. Balance the budget? Bombers that cost their weight in gold? And what about that big boom that's supposed to be on its way? Seems as if it won't be able to boom very loudly with unemployed customers and inflated prices.

The following are excerpts from the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee's answer to the President's 1959 annual economic report to the Congress:

"The basic difference between the economic thinking of the Administration and ourselves is this: while the AFL-CIO is equally committed to the necessity for a stable price level, it will not concede that all other economic issues are subservient to this single end. If family incomes are sufficiently restrained and a tight-money policy is sufficiently pursued, America can, indeed, have stable

prices and probably stagnation and perhaps depression too. There is another choice America can pursue: an economic policy that will promote maximum production, employment and purchasing power without creating inflation, as required by the Employment Act of 1946. Under the terms required to prepare an annual economic report setting forth: (1) the levels of maximum employment, production and purchasing power needed to provide jobs for those able, willing and seeking work, and (2) economic policies that are necessary to achieve these goals. The President's report can hardly be considered a response to this positive mandate."

J. V. HOCKMAN, P. S.

* * *

Rochester Plays Host To IBEW Bowlers

L. U. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—On February 21st, L. U. 86, Rochester, New York's Bowling League played host to the bowlers of the IBEW from Buffalo, Syracuse, Niagara Falls, and Oswego, New York. Brother Bill Rogers (President of the bowling league), Executive Board Chairman Bill Bushart and Vice President William Wirley arranged the meet. In the Vital Statistics Department: 97 Bowlers from the 4 cities, and 120 Brothers enjoyed the banquet including many officers from the visiting locals. Our own Business Agent Joseph Sommers left early and missed the community singing, and the various feats-of-strength contest.

The next meet in April will include 10 bowlers from Auburn, New York.

First place single game scratch: Joe Germann, Buffalo, 231; first place single Hep, Bill Ruscher, Rochester, 247; first place 3-game scratch, Frank Annovino, Oswego 551; first place 3-game Hep, Joe Caporin, Syracuse, 645; low scratch score Pete Rice, Buffalo.

In a more serious vein we are sorry to report that we have 37 wiremen and 11 helpers benched at the present time. This of course is due to the prolonged cold that we have had since November. Fortunately this condition will clear up and we will have plenty of work in one more month. Our sincere thanks to the Watertown and Niagara Falls locals for placing our men and also 1249, Syracuse.

The first week in March, L. U. 86 will enforce a 32-hour work week. This is a little used bylaw that hasn't been enforced since the depression days. This will remain in effect as long as over 10 percent of our wiremen are out of work.

On September 12 we will celebrate our 60th Anniversary at the Manger Hotel in Rochester. Many local and International dignitaries are being invited. Bob Diver and Frank Janson

are heading the committee with plans for a cocktail hour, apprentice graduation, dinner and floorshow. We hope to see many of you there.

TERENCE KAVANAGH AND
GERALD HAEFNER, P.S.

* * *

15c Wage Boost In New NECA Contract

L. U. 100, FRESNO, CALIF.—The month of March is just a few days away at this writing. The most enjoyable thing in the world is the arrival of warmer weather. The boys from Iowa would laugh at our shivering on 40 degree days, but we seem to feel the cold more than they do. The sun, which will scorch us in August is welcome now.

Our officers have just signed a new, two-year agreement with the NECA Contractors. It gives us a 15-cent raise this year, 15 cents more next year, an additional 50 cents a day on our out-of-town subsistence, and 1 percent more on our vacation pay.

This year our local will make an effort to clean up the few non-union shops in our territory.

Last year our credit union loaned \$40,000 dollars to members and paid a dividend of 4 percent. To any locals wishing to start credit unions we will be glad to send information on how to get started if they will write our local—Attention: Brother Gaylon Worthington.

Our Business Manager Fred Hardy, will soon go to Washington, D.C. to attend a Building Trades Legislative conference. We are slowly, and painfully learning that a few dollars invested now in acquainting Congressmen with our problems, before laws are enacted, will save many more dollars spent when it is too late.

Any one following the trend of magazine publications will see the concerted effort now being put forth by the big advertiser's influence. Prominent magazines like *Reader's Digest*, *Saturday Evening Post*, etc., now have articles in nearly every issue damning labor.

Our former president, Brother Lloyd Myers, is now in Washington, D.C. on the same errand. Brother Myers is business manager of the local Building Trades Council. Incidentally, locating the Lemoore Air Base in our district was greatly influenced by Brother Myers' trip to Washington last year, and his interceding with the Navy brass.

Brothers Johnny Mersch, Bill Tingen, and Al Klein, are the trustees of our health and welfare plan. It covers 450 members. Seventeen other locals are in it with us. It also covers any traveling Brothers working the required number of hours here. A recent, notable case was of a traveling

Brother who worked in our jurisdiction. He passed away in another local's jurisdiction but insurance acquired in this jurisdiction paid his widow one thousand dollars. The insurance people say we have one of the best policies of any group. The trustees, Brother Mersch, Brother Tingen, and Brother Klein are putting many hours of their time working out details to improve our Health and Welfare Plan.

Now, the "Bread and Butter" news. Work is still slow. We have men on the bench still. Snow in the mountains is holding back Mammoth Pool Power House. Other large jobs are not under way yet. It's the usual, slow, spring, awakening of a seasonal town. Small work is still up and down. We don't anticipate a boom, but we look forward to a reasonably good year after some of the larger jobs get under way.

Any "Wire Jerker" who is not a gambler at heart won't feel at home in the Building Trades.

R. P. (FLASH) GORDON, P.S.

* * *

Cold Hang-over Slows Boston Construction

L. U. 103, BOSTON, MASS—This is the time of year when most of us are looking forward to saying goodbye to Old Man Winter and welcoming in another spring. The only humans known to me who like sub-freezing temperatures are children, fuel dealers and a few off-beat characters who probably also claim a fondness for rock and roll, liver and slab jobs.

I for one will not find it difficult to say goodbye to days of wrestling and dancing with a set of long underwear, nor to the cold and unfriendly welcome of plastic seat covers at 7:00 a.m.

One does not have to be an old crab to despise the cold weather, but it helps. It gives you a fierce inner hatred for forecasters and the cunning and calculating ways they have of forecasting more cold weather. I hope that Brothers Bennett and MacDonald, who are basking on Florida sands, are enjoying themselves (reminds one of rats deserting a sinking ship).

And so as Old Man Winter slowly fades, dissipates and melts into the oncoming spring sun, we raise our hands in fond farewell and millions of voices are raised in song, wishing him a cheery—DROP DEAD.

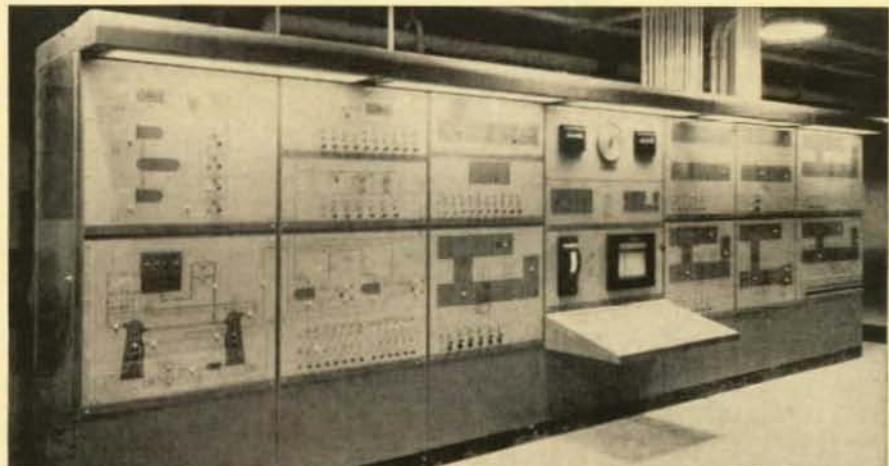
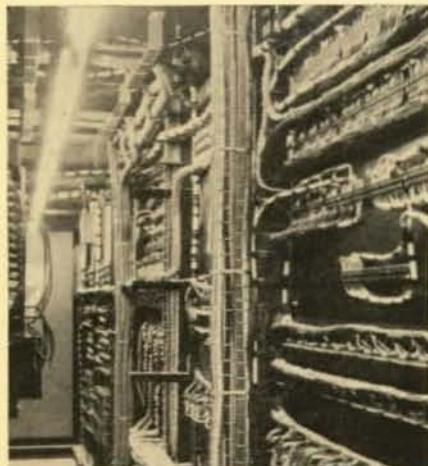
So much for the winter and now to happier thoughts. We are in hopes of business coming out of its winter doldrums and reaching a new high by summer. There is a tremendous amount of work on the books and we are all anxious to see it in the ground.

The news from Puerto Rico on the action taken by our AFL-CIO leaders

IBM Installation in Colorado Springs



Posing in front of IBM control board installed in jurisdiction of Local 113, Colorado Springs, Colo., are top row, left to right: Jim Marron, general foreman; Chuck Kitchen, steward; Oakie Costantini; Hutchins and Frant Briggs, foremen. In the front row are Kurt, Arkie Wilson, Lynn Fuston, Nee Smith and Bob Phillips.



The inside of an IBM control center is seen at left. All work on the right hand side was done by IBEW members working in the jurisdiction of Local 113. Right: IBM motor control board which controls all intake and exhaust fans and is radio controlled.

is heartening. They are advocating a 35-hour week, which is one way of combating the unemployment problem. Another would be to lower the Social Security retirement age. Other retirement funds would be forced to follow. This would create a few more years of leisure (for those who want them) and many millions of jobs.

JOHN F. HORAN, P.S.
• • •

Boost Employers' Competitive Position

L. U. 111, DENVER, COLO.—Our

members in Unit 1, who work for the line contractors, have agreed to give up travel time and make various other changes in their agreement, in exchange for a rate of \$4.00 per hour for linemen and \$3.00 per hour for groundmen. This should put the union contractors in a more competitive position with the non-union contractors, at least on all Government work. This should convince the contractors that we are not trying to put them out of business, but are willing to cooperate with them in order to secure more business.

In March, negotiations with Public

Service Company of Colorado will begin once more. Again we believe that the utility companies of this country are in a very favorable position—in the midst of continuing recession, the utility business is still expanding, and business is growing spectacularly each year. Every day new uses for gas and electricity are being devised. Our members working for utility companies should have an equitable share in this continued growth and prosperity.

Line work in this area is still very slow, with many of our members out of work or forced to travel. In addi-

tion to a slack period, we have been plagued by very bad weather this winter.

An interesting twist—gas lights are coming back. Both at Public Service Company and Pueblo Gas and Fuel Company, as well as Citizen's Utilities, new installations of gas lights are being made for yard lights. It has been found that even by leaving the light burning 24 hours a day, it is still competitive with electric light, proving that the old ways are not necessarily dead.

JIM KELSO, Ass't B.M.

* * *

Temperature Control Installed at Denver

L. U. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—The accompanying pictures are of an IBM motor control board worked on by IBEW members. The central control panel is located in the refrigeration room of the Academic Complex Building.

The central control panel was designed and built by Minneapolis-Honeywell. It contains the controls of 42 supply fans and their inter-locking pumps and exhaust fans.

Temperature readings from 126 thermocouple units can be obtained by meshing the proper switch on the console. In the event the temperature is not satisfactory, it can be regulated from the central control panel. The outside air and the hot water supply temperature can be read from the

indications located in the central control panel.

There is a graph chart that will record the temperature readings.

The central control panel is equipped with indication lights that will go off in case of motor failure.

One million feet of wire were used to complete the control system and nearly 3,000 man hours.

All the supply fan units are on an IBM clock program system, so the system will operate at pre-set times.

PRESS SECRETARY.

* * *

Laws to Hamper Legal Union Activities Seen

L. U. 120, LONDON, ONT.—A widespread feeling that unions have become too powerful, and should be curbed, finds expression in the report of the Ontario legislature's select committee on labor relations. If made into law, it is very doubtful if this report will do much to stop the so-called abuses of entrenched union power. On the other hand and after due study, one is inclined to think that it will hamper the legitimate activities and growth of unions. It is equally doubtful if it will promote industrial peace. The proposal to outlaw strikes in essential services will impress organized workers in these services as being a two-edged sword. A Hydro strike for example could cripple industry and would be almost intolerable. But if workers in such

services are to be denied the strike weapon to promote their interests, how are they to be insured a fair deal on wages and working conditions?

Law or no law, workers will strike if they are convinced they are victims of injustice. Australia's experience with compulsory arbitration has shown that, and the more recent loggers' strike in Newfoundland is a case in point. The outlawing of strikes in certain industries will require not only compulsory arbitration, but the accepted establishment of accepted standards to guide the arbitrators. Such standards do not exist at the moment. The recommendation that there be right of appeal to the courts from all decisions of the Labor Relations Board would offer protection against arbitrary and unjust orders. But it would also open up a vista of innumerable court battles and endless delays in settling cases, which unions are generally less able to afford than management.

This, in a sense denies the worker, his natural right to limit appeals. The proposal that 50-plus percent of those voting would be sufficient for certification, instead of 55 percent of those eligible as at present, would be beneficial to organizing. But it would be more than offset by the recommendation that a union should have to sign up 75 percent of eligible employes (instead of 55 percent) before getting automatic certification. This is an invitation to employers to resist the organization of their employees.

Retire with Honor from Rockford Local



Retired Members of Local 196, Rockford, Ill., who received Pins and Scrolls. Front row, left to right: R. W. Lindsay, business manager; Retired members Harry Brant, Frank Handel, George Cevene, Edwin Peterson. Second row: Joseph Roddy, Joseph Weber, August Paske, Ira Ecker, Antonio DalNogare. Top row: Lester Gray, William Storrs, Earl White, Henry Rollins.

The effect of another important proposal, that the Government be empowered to step into labor disputes "where the matter involves the public interest," is hard to predict because its application is not spelled out. It would enable the Government to prohibit a strike, or lockout, until a report is received from a specially-appointed Industrial Inquiry commission. This might be used as a club to get disputing parties down to genuine bargaining, something they do not often do now until the conciliation procedure has run its full course. The recommendation appears too sweeping, too autocratic. There is much that is sound in this report, the product of two years' hearings and study. There is much else that might tend to increase industrial strife and weaken responsible unions and it is to be hoped that the Government will

carefully prune the report before using it to revamp the present labor laws.

This winter's inclement and severe weather has definitely held up heavy construction in this area and all building trades have suffered in consequence. The Electrical Workers have perhaps not been affected to the extent of the other trades, because due to the foresight of our local officers in the past, we organized the house-wiring industry, and domestic work has been a cushion to fall back on. In spite of this, we have more men on the bench than was anticipated earlier in the season. Spring will be more than welcome this year, not only on account of the employment situation, but also to get away from this seemingly perpetual ice and snow. Personally I am getting just a little bit fed

up with it and the joys of winter. Could be that I am getting old!

London has been chosen as the place for the Spring Progress Meeting for Central Canada, and editor and time permitting, we take this opportunity to bid all delegates to this meeting "Welcome to LONDON, ONTARIO."

THOMAS HINDLEY, P.S.

• • •

Looks to Spring to Break Winter Job Slump

L. U. 129, LORAIN, OHIO — We of Local 129 have been going through a slump during the winter months, and are looking forward to spring and summer. The work picture looks somewhat better, providing the inflation bubble does not break or a rocket from Cape Canaveral does not go awry and strike in the center of Lorain Company.

I have a belated death to report. A dear Brother of ours, Kenneth C. Keyser of Elyria, passed away at Elyria Memorial Hospital some months ago. Brother K. C. Keyser was a good union member and a fine fellow worker. He is very much missed by his many friends at Lorain and Elyria. I want to apologize for not getting this report in sooner, as I had fully intended to. The following is a copy of a prayer for deceased members in the September JOURNAL.

"Father in heaven, once more we bring to You in sorrow, the name of our Brother who has passed on. We ask Thee in Thy mercy and kindness to look gently on him and to make him welcome in Thy house, in this heavenly home to which men of all ages and through all generations aspire.

"We further ask of Thee, our Father, to look with tenderness and pity on the loved ones of this our Brother who miss him sorely. Keep always before their memory, O Lord, the promise of eternal life and reunion with those who have gone before.

"We ask Thee too, Lord, to keep us in mind, we who make this prayer. Keep us near to Thee Father, so that we may honor Thee and respect Thy laws, and in so doing respect and love our fellow man. Then, one day, when it shall be our time to pass on and leave all that we know and love on earth, we shall have no regrets but know only peace and the anticipation of eternal life with Thee. Amen."

BILL CRANDALL, P.S.

• • •

Urges Support of Cause Of Retired Workers

L. U. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.—Local Union 196 honored the retired mem-

49 Years at Trade Logged by Retiree



Honored guest, Edward Silvia, Local 224, New Bedford, Mass., member retiring after 49 years at the trade, right, receives check and wishes for health and good luck from President Eli Ferguson, left, and Business Manager James Murphy, center.



Members of Local 224 Supper and Dance Committee. Front row, left to right: Ed Griffin; Joe Machnik, chairman; Eli Ferguson; Tom Moriarty. Back row: James Murphy; Frank Fitzgerald, and Lou Cormier.

bers at the regular union meeting held January 28, 1959. Some of the retired men were unable to attend because of illness, but the ones that did come enjoyed themselves.

We had the film, "Operation Brotherhood," which was enjoyed by everyone and I'm sure brought back many fond memories for the old-timers. When the union meeting was over, there was food and refreshments for everyone.

While we are on the subject of old-timers and retired members, it may be well to mention that a good many union members are forgetting the retired person on a fixed income who has no one to bargain with to improve his or her living conditions. They have to depend on what we do for them through legislation by improving Social Security benefits, medical aid etc. To point up a situation that a number of our members run into who are war veterans who receive the veterans' pension and a company pension and the IBEW pension. In order to be able to receive the veterans' pension, a man cannot receive over \$2,700.00 per year. In order to keep under that figure, our Brothers have to draw less than the \$50.00 a month that they are allowed from the IBEW Pension Fund. Situations like this and many others are our responsibility. Just because one day you're an active union member and the next day you are on pension, doesn't change you from a human being into something else that doesn't have to spend money to exist.

I would like to urge all IBEW members to keep fighting for the retired men and women, as well as ourselves. Some day you will be in their shoes!

RONALD W. LINDSAY, B.M.

* * *

Testimonial Tendered Retiring Brother Silvia

L. U. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—"It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain." This quotation is most adequate to express the manner in which the members of Local 224 regard Brother Edward Silvia, who upon completion of 49 years in the electrical trade has hung up the tools and retired.

On Saturday night, February 7th, a large crowd of over 200 attended a supper and dance at Stevenson's at which time they heard Local President Eli Ferguson present to Brother Ed a testimonial on behalf of all the members, and a check along with all our best wishes for luck and health.

This grand affair was a huge success and enjoyed by members and their wives to the extent that everyone is in favor of having a get-to-

Award Service Pins at York Banquet



Service pins were awarded by Local 229, York, Pa., at their annual banquet.



Left: The evening's genial master of ceremonies, Charles Mason, and Brother Earl Strausbaugh of the Banquet Committee award the door prizes. At right: Local President Wilbur Kauffman extends greetings to the guests while Business Manager Robert Emswiler checks on script.



gether of this type at least once every year. Many thanks must go to Brother Joe Machnik, chairman of the committee for this affair, who worked strenuously for its success. The results were very evident.

Conditions are excellent around these parts at the present time. All members are working and several men from neighboring locals help to round out a crew of over 30 men constructing a Bomarc Base at Otis Field. Prospects for work look good and we look forward to a year of prosperity.

JOSEPH L. BEGNOCHE, P.S.

* * *

Service Pins Awarded At Annual York Banquet

L. U. 229, YORK, PA. — Our third annual banquet was held at the Reliance Social Hall on February 7th. A sumptuous turkey dinner with all the trimmings was enjoyed by 160 members and guests. Each lady re-

ceived a corsage and her escort received a 6 foot rule. Fifteen door prizes were also awarded. Special feature was the presentation of rings and pins to 23 members. Those who received 20-year rings for membership were Brothers Horace Morey, Earl Frey, LeRoy Izer, William Strickler, Chester Stump and Jack Robertson. Fifteen-year pins were awarded to Brother Allen Dietz and Brother Carl Feltenberger; 10-year pins to Brothers Robert McCarthy, Joseph Wagner and Donald Smith; five-year pins to Brothers Robert Nagle, Harold Preszel, Simon Bard, Carl Smith, Clarence Harman, David Waltersdorf, John Renfrew, Robert Holtzinger, William Harper, George Hartlaub and Dale Miller.

Presentations were made by our President Wilbur Kauffman and Business Manager Robert Emswiler. Our contractors were represented by Brother Paul Kissinger (who also took the pictures) and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Kenton Bushey,—he's Presi-

dent of I. B. Abel Incorporated. After dinner we were entertained with a unique floor show and music for dancing. Brother Charles Mason was the genial M.C. and to our delight rendered a few vocal solos. Others on the banquet committee were Brothers Earl Strausbaugh, Eugene Grove, Eddie Bennett and Robert Emswiler. We salute you for a job well done.

At present there are quite a few of our members unemployed with the immediate outlook far from satisfactory. Prospects for this summer however are very good. The power house for PP and L on Brunners Island is moving very slowly. As of this writing the contract has not yet been put out for bids, but is expected to call for men by late summer.

STEWART HOLTZINGER, P.S.

• • •

Take Cooperative Spirit To Sioux City Negotiations

L. U. 231, SIOUX CITY, IOWA — Local 231 brings greetings to all Brothers—and expresses a pride in our local and International organization.

Our Negotiating Committee is having meetings, looking toward the April 1st contract renewal. Both local management and union members have a cooperative attitude and will work out details to the satisfaction of all concerned.

L.U. 231 took a vote and chose the first Wednesday of each month as regular meeting night. As explained previously, it was necessary to change our meeting date when we moved to new quarters which, incidentally, are very fine.

We were pleased when one of our local TV stations—KVTV—on February 16th presented a program titled "Men at Work," sponsored by the AFL-CIO. We wrote a note of congratulations to the station and hope more such programs will follow.

When Henry Hazlitt wrote in his January 26th column in NEWSWEEK, condemning the strikers for interrupting newspaper service in New York City, pointing out the loss of wages to the men, the inconvenience to readers and loss to publishers and advertisers, he also appealed to all union men to refrain from asking for higher wages because it would further raise prices. My letter to NEWSWEEK's "Letters" Department agreed that a strike is almost always a sacrifice in the interest of future workers and commented that the American standard of living has been raised because of the efforts of organized labor to demand what is their due—a decent living; that union members are paying higher prices for food, shelter and clothing so are entitled to advancing wages. I suggested that neither Mr. Hazlitt nor

business executives would be willing to work for the annual income of even the highest paid union man.

This letter was *not* printed in NEWSWEEK'S "Letters" (freedom of the press?) but, instead was handed to Mr. Hazlitt who replied with a list of books, on economics, etc., which he and others have written, offering them for sale and failing to answer the comments in my letter, except to say that he was only pointing out how the strikers had lost their wages.

Also a letter from NEWSWEEK "for the editors," disclaiming responsibility for the remarks of their "signed opinion columnists" and thanking me for "sharing my views," was not a suitable or satisfying answer. Mr. Hazlitt's column reached NEWSWEEK'S readers all over the nation. My letter did not. This failure of NEWSWEEK,

ried on jointly since last June is almost completed. It will be submitted to the membership for ratification. The goal of our union was to correct inequities in the program that have come to light since it was placed in effect in 1947.

Toledo Edison's new 145,000 KW generating unit was first placed in service early in February. Members of 245 along with many others had a part in the construction and preliminary testing and 245 will operate and maintain the unit from now on. Congratulations to the Toledo Edison on their new addition to our country's generating capacity.

The Hoosier Engineering Company recently gave a dinner for their foremen and crews in recognition of their fine 1958 safety record. The dinner was held in Findlay, Ohio on February 9th. C. W. Schwieckart is the Company Safety Director and Superintendent Gib Starwalt presented to Foremen Richard Kelly, 245, John Plack, 1393 and Roy Shade, 711, Safety Certificates and cash awards. The following members of 245 were present: Brothers Broadus Thompson, Thomas Smith, Robert Snyder, Walter Rush, William Martin, William Fisher, Kenneth Ream, Dewaine Stone and John Patterson. In summing up their fine record it was agreed by all members that team work is essential for a good safety record. Congratulations, Brothers!

To correct an error in last month's letter we would like to report that 245's annual Officers and Stewards Banquet will be on April 4th instead of March 4th as previously reported.

Brothers Andy Kononen and John Mitro recently arranged a party for the oldtimers and present members of the Underground Department of the Toledo Edison Company. It was held at the Edison Club and a fine time was had by all, especially the retired Brothers who attended.

Brother Edward Sprout is now enjoying our IBEW pension. Congratulations!

PAUL D. SCHIEVER, P.S.

• • •

Place in Sun



Brother Christopher L. Donegan, retired from Local 252, Ann Arbor, Mich., and basking in the Florida sunshine.

to publish my letter, is exactly the reason why the public has so little chance to know and understand the problems of the working man. A great many arguments *against* organized labor are printed every day but we do not have the same opportunity or privileges. We should do all we can to present our case even though we do not always—in fact, rarely—find it possible to get our side in print, for public consumption. I have long considered NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE to be quite fair and unbiased so am disappointed in their reaction in this case. A copy of this letter is being sent to them.

FRED HADLEY, P.S.

• • •

Local 245 Cooperates In Evaluation Program

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO — President Gunselman, Local 245, Toledo, Ohio, reports that the study of the Evaluation Program on the Toledo Edison property that has been car-

Describes Progress On Ann Arbor Jobs

L. U. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH. — Better late than never. Anyway, I'll try to give you a little of what has been going on.

This being the month of February, as this is written, we surely have had our quota of snow and cold. It has really been a rough winter around these parts. Many many times it hit zero and lower. I hope by the time this is off the press that it is better weather. So much for that.

The redress that is going on at the State Bank and Trust Company

Take Reins of New Los Angeles Local



Business Representative Clinton G. Brame installs the new slate of officers of Local 264, Los Angeles, Calif. The local is composed of Electronics Technicians.

building, is moving along in good shape. This being done by the General Electrical Shop of A.A. The Park-Davis job, out northeast of Ann Arbor, is starting to look like something now. Gale Electric of Detroit has this job. Herm Schroen is the stinger on that pill factory. B.V.S. (Boys Vocational School) north and west of Whitmore Lake is moving a little slowly. Electric Service of A.A. has that. A new junior high is going up in the northwest section of the city. This one is by Turner Electric of the westside of Ann Arbor.

Another junior high school is going up on the westside of Ypsi. Bob Estermeyer is the whip for the G. E. Shop of A.A. The old Chevrolet truck plant, which is now the New Fisher Body plant is going in. Long Electric of Detroit, has that one. D. (Hawk) Hawker is the general foreman on that one. Dean Combs has a good sized contract in there also. Sorry, I don't know the contractor. Of course this building ties in with the Chevrolet Truck Plant by an overhead conveyor, all inclosed. The new Chevrolet Plant is going in through Johnny Logan for Motor City of Detroit. Most of these jobs will be near the finish line by early summer.

We have a picture this time that some of you Brothers may not know. Well, it's none other than one of our long time and past hard-working Brothers, Christopher L. Donegan, now in the shade and sunshine of his place down in Florida. Good luck to you, Chris. Sure wish we could be down there with you. Never will forget you from the Ford, Rawsonville job.

I have another picture of which I am getting a reprint made for the next letter. You will really like it!

JOE EXELBY, P.S.

Local Chartered for Electronic Technicians

L. U. 264, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Several years ago, a group of Electronic Technicians, who were fed up with the "representation" that they had been getting, went to the office of Local Union 1710, IBEW and made clear their position to those whom they found there. Needless to say, they were made welcome and soon after that, the Electronic Technicians' Organizing Committee was born.

They had their "ups and downs" as any organization of this type might expect to have. Then, about a year ago, E.T.O.C. intensified its efforts and a special meeting was held in Burbank, California. At this meeting, temporary officers were elected and plans were made for requesting a charter from the IBEW.

Without the splendid cooperation of Business Representative Clinton G. Brame; International Representative Charles P. Hughes, and International Vice President Oscar G. Harbak, Local 264 could never have existed. However, with their expert guidance, the charter was granted and Local 264 had its first official business meeting. It should be noted here that the late Larry Drew, former International Representative, deserves recognition for his fine work with the E.T.O.C.

Since it was chartered, Local 264 has grown to over 150 members. While the local was chartered for Electronic Technicians, membership has been opened to all who are concerned with electronics. In this way, the membership is expected to grow much faster.

The officers and members of Local 264 would like to send their best wishes to all of their sisters and

brothers in the IBEW. All of the members of Local 264 will constantly endeavor to uphold the fine standards established by their sister locals.

PRESS SECRETARY.

* * *

550 Attend Code Educational Forum

L. U. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—When over 550 Electricians show up on a cold wintry evening for a Code Educational Forum, one must certainly realize that electricity is our most important product. The purpose of this forum was to create individual interest which will bring about additional study of Code and Ordinances. It was obvious that those who attended the session were very interested in the facts we discussed that evening.

This forum was sponsored by a Joint Code Committee of Local 292, IBEW, and the upper midwest Chapter of NECA. A capacity crowd filled the main ballroom of the Pick-Nicollet Hotel on Wednesday, October 22, 1958. The co-chairmen of the program were Herb Fraser and Clarence Johnson and it was moderated by George Gustafson. Inspectors representing the City of Minneapolis and suburban areas also participated in our forum.

Mr. Fraser explained to those present just what the National Electric Code is, how it is formulated, and how it is supposed to be operated and used. Because the National Electric Code is a very complicated document and is interpreted differently by different people — both honestly and otherwise — four segments of the industry were asked to be present at this Forum, so that all present might

Minnesota Tribute Paid to Electrical Industry



State Representative James L. Adams, Joseph Kreh, Business Manager, and State Representative Stanley A. Enebo, all members of Local 292, Minneapolis, Minnesota, watch as Governor Orville Freeman signs the proclamation declaring National Electric Week in Minnesota. Right: At the left, State Representative James L. Adams is seen holding a modern 1500 Watt bulb. In the center you see Governor Freeman holding a replica of Thomas A. Edison's incandescent lamp. On the right, State Representative Stanley A. Enebo holding a new flat sided bulb. Minnesota's position as a national leader in the use of electricity was hailed by Governor Freeman. The state has the lowest incident of electric fires in the nation with .18 per 1000 population.



Over 500 electricians gathered in Minneapolis to attend the Code Educational Forum sponsored by Local 292 and the upper midwest chapter of NECA. Speakers discussed proposed changes in the National Electrical Code.



become better acquainted with the National Code and the local ordinances which affect our particular section of the country.

Mr. Oscar Norgren, NECA Chapter Manager, introduced the first main speaker on our program. He was Mr. Dick Osborne, a successful St. Louis electrical contractor, who has devoted many years of his life studying the National Code, teaching it to others, and working for its betterment. Mr. Osborne stressed that the electrical code should be our basic equipment and we should be proud of it and support it.

Following the speech by Mr. Osborne, Mr. Martin Streed, chief



A Dinner for Linemen?

Community Tribute Urged for Power Crews.

A suggestion that the Champaign-Urbana community honor Illinois Power Company linemen with a testimonial dinner "or something of the sort" was made Friday by Roland E. Winkelmann, prominent Urbana attorney.

"I think the community should find some concrete means of expressing its gratitude to these men," Winkelmann declared.

He said that money for such a project could be contributed "by those of us who know what

an excellent job these men did during the recent emergency."

Regular and emergency crews worked throughout the days and nights to return service to Champaign, Urbana and surrounding areas.

"I saw them once at 1 a.m. climbing poles in the freezing cold with a hard wind blowing, working on the lines," Winkelmann said.

"The community owes it to itself to show the men just how much it appreciates their efforts."

safety inspector, spoke on behalf of the electrical inspectors. Mr. Herb Fraser presented the viewpoints of the electrical contractors. Mr. Joseph Krich, Business agent for Local 292, explained the Electricians viewpoint on the National Code, and Mr. Norm Podas, engineer with Bird and Bird Associates, presented his comments as an electrical engineer working with and using the National Electric Code.

Mr. Sid Sanford, executive secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Electricity, presented the problems facing this board during the 1959 Session of the Legislature and Orv Westerlund presented some proposed changes in the National Electric Code.

After a question-and-answer period for those in attendance, the forum concluded for the evening. All Electricians who attended the forum felt they had gained a wealth of information and hoped that we would have a forum of this nature again in the near future.

JAMES L. ADAMS, P.S.
• • •

Gratitude Expressed For Storm Damage Repair

L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Recently members of Local 309 working for the Illinois Power Company and the Union Electric Company were sent to the northern part of Illinois to help repair damage caused by a severe ice storm. I have received copies of newspaper clippings expressing the gratitude of the people for a job well done not only by members of Local 309 but by all members of the IBEW who worked many long hard hours to restore service.

I believe the members deserve to have the clippings printed.

RAY (MOON) MULLINS, P.S.

Emergency Repairs Draw Newspaper Praise

Congratulations:

FOR A JOB WELL DONE!

TO THE MANAGEMENT & PERSONNEL OF THE ILLINOIS POWER COMPANY AND ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY!

wish to express my heartfelt thanks for your superb efforts in restoring our Utility and Telephone Services under the most hazardous of conditions... Your untiring efforts, loyalty to duty and your never ending desire to serve your customers during the past emergency, will long be remembered. For this I say thank you, for a job truly WELL DONE!

V. C. Wade

Contractor

1105 N. Division, Urbana

Words of praise were heaped on the linemen of Local 309, East St. Louis, Ill., who effected emergency sleet storm repairs under hazardous conditions. These newspaper clippings express the community's gratitude.

IBEW Conference is Established in Kentucky

L. U. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.—I enclose a picture of a Steering Committee which met in Louisville on February 20, 1959 to establish an IBEW Conference for Kentucky. Such a conference would include local unions in bordering states which have jurisdiction over certain counties in Kentucky.

We were pleased to have Brother H. B. Blankenship, International Vice President for the Fourth District, with us, and the following from other local unions: Mr. Harry Williams, business manager, L.U. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Jesse Steele, business manager L.U. 183, Lexington, Kentucky, Mr. Robert Risley, business manager L.U. 1701, Owensboro, Kentucky, and Mr. Owen L. Kerth, business manager L.U. 816, Paducah, Kentucky.

It has been my feeling for a long time that such a conference would not only create closer coordination of local unions within the state, but would be helpful to the labor movement as a whole, and certainly in the State of Kentucky.

We had an enthusiastic and cooperative group, and all agreed that such a conference is needed. We were in accord on all proceedings, and a constitution to govern the conference was tentatively agreed upon, subject to ratification at our next meeting. This will be held on April 4th at the Sheraton Hotel, Louisville.

J. C. WILLIAMSON, B.M.
• • •

Proclamation Observes National Electric Week

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS—Local 390 joined the City of Port Arthur, and all mid-county in salute to National Electrical week, February 8 to February 14.

Urge Kentucky State IBEW Conference



The advisability of an IBEW conference for the state of Kentucky was strongly affirmed by this specially-convened steering committee. From left around table: Jesse Steele, Business Manager, Local 183, Lexington, Ky.; Harry Williams, business manager, Local 212, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. C. Williamson, business manager, Local 369, Louisville, Ky.; H. B. Blankenship, International vice president, 4th District, IBEW; J. R. Davis, president, Local 369, Louisville, Ky.; Robert Risley, business manager, Local 1701, Owensboro, Ky.; Owen L. Kerth, business manager, Local 816, Paducah, Ky., and J. A. Willinghurst, chairman, Executive Board, Local 369, Louisville, Ky.

The enclosed photo will show the Mayor of Port Arthur, M. B. Avila, presenting our Assistant Business Manager Frank Johnson with a National Electric Week proclamation.

The Gulf States Utilities Company along with most of the electrical shops in this area, joined in with the celebration, which included a display of all the latest modern, time-saving appliances.

The feature of the celebration was the lighting of the 75,000 watt bulb, sponsored by General Electric Co. The bulb weighing 50 pounds measures 42 inches in height and 20 inches in diameter. Its filament contains almost 2 pounds of tungsten, enough to make 67,500 ordinary 60 watt bulbs.

The area shops taking part in Electrical Week were: Doc Robe Electric Company; Hicks Electric Company; Hinote Electric Company; Lorenz Electric Company; Sabine Electric Company. Local 390, had wonderful newspaper coverage which should enlighten the public as to the ends of the local and its members' objectives: "To organize all workers in the entire electrical industry, including those in public utilities and electrical manufacturing, into local unions, to promote reasonable methods of work, to cultivate feelings of friendship among those of our industry, to settle all disputes between employers and employees by arbitration (if possible), to assist each other in sickness or distress, to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, to seek a higher and higher standard of living, to seek security for the individual, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of our members, their families and dependents, in the

interest of higher standard of citizenship."

Local 390 owns its building, headquarters for officers, and its meetings. Officers of the local are: O. J. Miller, president; J. W. Walker, vice president; G. I. Thompson, business manager; Frank Johnson, assistant business manager.

The newly-organized sick and death committee has been working over time. There has been an unusual amount of sickness, due to the severe winter and many other causes. We have also had seven deaths in the past few months. The committee plans to have a Benefit Dance in the early spring.

Work is very slow at the present time. Many local members are now on the bench.

ARTHUR A. DERROUGH, P.S.

• • •

Winnipeg Maintains High Employment Rate

L. U. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN. — During 1958, Local 409 was able to weather many of the storms of adversity and meet the many trials and tribulations that beset our Brothers.

First we had to meet the advance of the various technical changes in the application of work on the Canadian National Railway Line, then came what now continues to be our most severe test, namely the stiffening resistance of various levels of management to meet with the union representatives and work out the various problems in an atmosphere of cooperation and goodwill.

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that we have to report progress in that we have been able to maintain a high level of employment during the year.

The introduction of the Diesel locomotive has now made its presence felt in no uncertain manner, but the Brothers of Local 409 have met the challenge as the true craftsmen that they are.

One of our gains during the year was a wage increase of 14 cents per hour. The increase was met by many with mixed feelings. Many were of the opinion that our original demand for 35 cents an hour across-the-board could have been attained, even if we had to resort to strike action. Nevertheless, we all feel that our Negotiat-

Proclaims National Electric Week



Mayor M. B. Avila of Port Arthur, Tex., presents his National Electric Week proclamation to Frank Johnson of Local 390, J. Kirby Jones, sales superintendent of Gulf States Utilities Company, and O. J. Rivet, local chairman of the National Electric Week Committee.

Graduation Held at Winnipeg Dinner and Dance



Scenes from Local 409's annual banquet and dance in Winnipeg, Man., at which apprenticeship completion certificates were presented.



Left: Brother D. Stammers receives certificate from President I. V. Clements, Local 409, Winnipeg. Center: Brother A. A. Moore, Local 409, as he receives his certificate from local President Clements. Right: Brother D. Shields receiving his apprenticeship completion certificate from President Clements.



Scenes from Local 409's summer picnic, a highlight of their social year.

ing Committees did their best, and we are all fully aware of the many obstacles, red tape, Government legislation with reference to labor disputes, and all other forms of delaying action that management can employ to slow down negotiations before coming to an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of all concerned. So we feel that committee did its best and came out on top.

During 1958 the following Brothers retired: T. G. Porteous, R. J. Roche, C. H. Hibbs, R. W. H. Sneddon, H. Roberts and G. "Minty" Goodmanson. To each and every one we extend our very best wishes for good health and many years of carefree retirement.

It is with regret that we have to advise of the passing of two of our Brothers: W. Spark and W. Mollison. We extend our sincere condolences.

Our Entertainment Committee members really went to work during the year. In the spring they organized a smoker which really went over with the fellows. During the summer months they put on a picnic for the benefit of the Brothers, their wives and families. We were blessed with fine weather, everyone had a ball.

Then came our annual banquet and dance which was well attended. During the evening the following Brothers having now completed their apprenticeship were presented with IBEW certificates: D. A. Shields, A. A. Moore, D. G. Stammers, C. L. Everaert and T. A. Snead.

Brother I. V. Clements, L.U. 409 president, presided at the banquet and made the presentations. In closing Brother Clements reminded the new journeymen that this was not the end of studies or training but rather the beginning, for in order to keep abreast of the ever-changing electrical field, one must continue to study. "For your protection," he advised, "and the protection of your rights as a trade unionist you must always be on guard—the future of our craft and of Canada belongs to the young."

JOHN LOWRIE, P.S.

* * *

Stamford Local Inks Hartford Electric Pact

L. U. 468, STAMFORD, CONN. — Local 468 of Stamford, Connecticut,

together with its sister Local 469 of New London, has just concluded a wage adjustment agreement with the Hartford Electric Light Company. The agreement became effective January 1, 1959 and provides for an extension of our present contract to May 1, 1960. We negotiated a general wage increase of 4 per cent plus 3 cents per hour which amounted to an average of 14 cents per hour. In addition twelve job classifications were re-evaluated upward. This agreement was reached and became effective four months ahead of our contract expiration date which means we are receiving the higher wages four months ahead of schedule.

Wielding the pen for Local 468 at the contract signing was our business manager and the chairman of the Joint Negotiating Committee, Louis Montagnino. Our present fine working conditions and wage structure are tributes to the leadership and shrewd bargaining of Brother Montagnino.

The year 1958 has seen many changes in the relationship between our union and management. It all

Two Occasions for Celebration in Milwaukee



Four reasons to celebrate: Emcee Gary Moore lights up a four-tier birthday cake for Georgette, 12, Randy, 6, Cheryl, 8, and Terry Thorn, 10, whose father is a member of Local 494, Milwaukee, Wisc. The children appeared on CBS-TV on "I've Got a Secret," in January. Their secret was: "Tomorrow is our birthday, Jan. 22."



After the sweeping labor-endorsed victory in last November's elections, Local 494 staged a victory meeting. General Secretary-Treasurer J. F. Friedrick of the Federated Trades Council describes the hard work that the campaign entailed to a group of members' wives.

began when the Connecticut Power Company, with which we and Locals 469 of New London, 383 of Farmington and Torrington, and 1419 of Manchester and Middletown had an agreement, merged with the non-union Hartford Electric Light Company effective January 1, 1958. The first result of the merger was a notice on January 16 terminating the agreement as of May 1, the contract date, and refusing to recognize Locals 383 and 1419 as units under a revised divisional setup. Along with this notice the company made a wage offer of 10 cents per hour. At a joint council meeting of the four locals attended by Vice President Regan and some of his staff, it was decided to appeal to the NLRB for recognition of 383 and 1419, to attempt to organize the non-union Helco employees, and in view of this organizational effort, to accept the company's trivial wage offer. At future meetings of our

locals the council's recommendations were all accepted.

On May 1, 1958 contract negotiations between Locals 468 and 469 and the new Helco were completed with substantial gains for the memberships. Some of the changes were: 17 job classifications were revised upward; an increase in Sunday premium pay; a revised and more satisfactory grievance procedure; no loss in pay for long-service employees whose job duties and scope have been reduced; secondary social security benefits not to be computed in pension benefits retroactive to May 1, 1957; a new pension plan to be effective January 1, 1959 calling for increased past service credits, less monthly cost to employees and complete funding of credits; and increased benefits in hospitalization, major medical, surgical benefits and life insurance.

Hearings before the NLRB on the petition for recognition by Locals 383

and 1419 were concluded in July of 1958. The decision has just recently been handed down and it was a complete victory for the unions. An election will be held shortly in the historical divisions formerly bargained for with the Connecticut Power Company. Our sister locals up-state have held together during the period of waiting for the decision and are confident of a victory at the polls. Recognition of Locals 383 and 1419 combined with Locals 468 and 469 will give us real strength in our bargaining with this anti-union management and we feel it will then be only a matter of time before we win recognition for the remaining employees of the company.

The decision of the NLRB in favor of the unions was unprecedented and a complete reversal of the trend during the past years. Here tribute must be paid to our Attorney, Norman Zolot, for his magnificent legal work. Arrayed against him for the company was some of the best and highest paid talent in New England and standing alone, he beat them handily.

In closing, we would like to list some of our wage rates under our latest agreement. The average wage figures out to \$2.76 per hour. Our line department rates do not include any "hot stick" work at all. Following are a few of our contract rates: Pumpman \$2.72, Fireman \$2.81, Crane Operator \$2.89, Testman \$2.95, Chief Operator \$2.97. Chief Yardman \$3.13, Electrician A \$3.05, Switchboard Operator A \$3.20, Mechanic A \$3.02, Boiler Engineer \$3.16, Chief Testman \$3.16, all Electric Station classifications; in the Gas Department, Streetman \$2.76, Chief Streetman \$3.10, Operator A \$2.91, Chief Operator \$3.06, Service Department, Meter-Serviceman A - Gas \$3.01, Meter - Serviceman - Industrial - Gas \$3.15, Meter-Service-Electric \$2.81, Meterman A Electric \$2.88, Chief Meter-Serviceman Electric \$3.10; Line Department; Top Lineman \$3.25, Lineman A \$3.02, Chief Cable Splicer \$3.18, Cable Splicer A \$3.05, Cable Splicer B \$2.75, Troublemaker \$3.19, Maintenance Man A \$3.00, Chief Maintenance Man \$3.28.

Regards to all the Brothers around the country from all of us in Stamford. To any that read this that formerly were with us and are now traveling an especially sincere greeting and a wish for your continued prosperity and good health.

WALTER E. ERICSSON, Ass't B.M.

* * *

Victory Party Greets Milwaukee Returns

L. U. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS. — The very successful campaign conducted by Local Union 494 to elect

friends and supporters of labor in the 1958 November elections was hailed at a "Victory Party" recently. As reported in the MILWAUKEE LABOR PRESS, "Ceremonies surrounding the installation of the new state officials at Madison, January 5th, were viewed with a sense of personal pleasure by members of the Electrical Workers Local Union 494.

"They accept the victory won at the ballot box in November as a personal victory achieved by a lot of hard work on their part."

A brief address by our Business Manager Rex Fransway, reminds us again not to rest on our laurels. "The new campaign begins the next day after election," he emphasized, "and we should continue our constant, intelligent educational work among our members and friends."

The general secretary-treasurer of the Federated Trades Council, J. F. Friedrick addressed the group recounting labor's previous victories achieved by hard work, and the need for revising the existing labor laws and for new labor legislation. He pledged labor's support to bring about these changes, but pointed out that this was only possible through the continued success of electing labor's candidates.

As an added note to the political picture locally, our vice-president is a candidate for alderman in Glendale, one of the suburbs of Milwaukee. We wish Chester Sheely success in the aldermanic contest and know he has the qualifications to fulfill the office with distinction.

At a recent meeting a discussion was held on an electrical plug strip that is plugged into an existing receptacle outlet and fastened to the wall providing any number of receptacle outlets desired. How about that for a new streamlined way to overload a receptacle and circuit? This device is not approved in our city. I saw another device advertised in an out-of-town paper for extending a wall outlet with an "over-the-floor" extension cord for use as a floor outlet. "No more dangerous tangled wires" the "ad" said and believe it or not it said the features of it were many: convenient, economical, safe, durable, stumble proof, neat, clean, easy-to-install — no tangled, messy, easy-to-stumble over wires. How much more could we say about an outlet installed with conduit and wire? Why don't we give our durable safe wiring methods equal or better publicity so the public will not be so easily hoodwinked.

Hope you were watching the "I've Got A Secret" program on Wednesday, January 21, 1959. The four children of one of our members, George Thorn, secretary of the Ladish Unit, appeared on the program. Henry Morgan, one of the panelists guessed their secret, and what a secret it was.

"Tomorrow, January 22 was their birthday." Yes, all four were born January 22, in the years 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1953. The children's names are Randy, Cheryl, Georgette, and Terry Thorn.

They received as prizes a four layer cake, a limousine with chauffeur for one day, a bag of nickels each for a visit to the Automat, each a ticket to the show at Radio City Music Hall and eighty dollars prize money.

There are a large number of members on the sick list at this time and quite a few who have exhausted all of their benefits. Some of these old timers have been laid up a long time and it would make them feel a bit better to have a visit from a 494 Brother. Take a little time out to visit a sick friend — it's the most considerate and charitable thing you can do.

The auditor's report was read at the last meeting and the report was approved and accepted. The ink is all black and we are hoping we will never see it red.

Our congratulations to the AFL-CIO Executive Council for plans to do something about our nation's No. 1 problem — unemployment.

JOHN PINCHAR, P.S.

Wages, Welfare Plan Negotiations Scheduled

L. U. 498, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH. — Negotiations are in progress with the contractors and included among the requests for changes are changes of the wage structure and increased payments to the health and welfare plan.

At present we have about 15 apprentices in our program. The accompanying picture shows some of them at a class being conducted by Jack VanDerstein. Behind the instructor is Donald Fouch, a contractor member of the Apprenticeship Committee and Lotis Lewis, the business manager of Local Union 498.

The apprentice class meets two days a month and at present is wiring a workshop and instruction room.

Since our last writings one of our members has passed to the great beyond. Floyd Hamilton was the member. He will be missed by many of the Brothers. May his soul rest in peace.

GILBERT REID, P.S.

* * *

White Plains Member Marks 50th Anniversary

L. U. 501, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. — An award for 50 years of membership in the IBEW was attained by a member of Local Union No. 501 recently. The Brother so honored was Gunnar Norring.

The presentation was made at a beef steak dinner at the Top Hat Restaurant in White Plains, New York. A good time was had by everyone who attended this affair.

Gunnar Norring served as Vice President under the leadership of William Parslow who was president of Local 501 at that time.

He was always a loyal and faithful friend and member of our local. He went through many hardships and battles that we all had to face at that time, and with his assistance, his determination, and his fighting ability, we always came out on top.

During the past few years Brother Norring has not been enjoying the best of health, but we were so happy that he was able to attend this honorable affair. We are all rooting for you Gunnar, and hope you live to enjoy a very happy and a long healthy life.

With members like Gunnar, the union cannot and will not fail. He always believed in fighting for the good of the union, and as a lot of old timers know, it was one fight after the other to get where we are today. So we owe a lot to Brothers like Gunnar Norring.

The pictures in this issue show Business Manager, Fred Wright, pre-

Receive Training in Michigan



Jack VanDerstein conducts a class for apprentices of Local 498, Traverse City, Mich. Fifteen apprentices are now in the program.

White Plains Man Member 50 Years



Representatives from the International and officers and members of Local 501, White Plains, N.Y., gather to do honor to golden jubilarian Gunnar Norring. Seated, left to right: Chester Blair, assistant business manager, Local 501; Arthur Maiden, recording-secretary, Local 501; Robert Sargeant, assistant business manager; William Drinkwater, assistant business manager; Gustave Glifort, secretary-treasurer, Joint Electrical Apprenticeship Committee; Al Terry, International Representative from District 3; Fred Wright, business manager, Local 501; Gunnar Norring, 50-year-member; William Kalkbrenner, president, Local 501; LeRoy Skerratt, assistant business manager, Joseph Spruck, Executive Board member; Al Scholz, member; Henry Zuck, treasurer; Edward Morrissey, Executive Board.



Brother Norring receives his 50-year certificate from International Representative Al Terry.



Local 501 Business Manager Fred Wright affixes the precious 50-year pin to Brother Norring's lapel.

senting Brother Norring with his 50-Year Pin, assisted by International Representative Al Terry and our President, William Kalkbrenner.

The other pictures show Al Terry, representing Vice President Liggett of District 3, presenting a plaque to Brother Norring with the officers of Local 501.

After the presentation Business Manager Fred Wright called on International Representative Al Terry, to say a few words.

As usual Al gave a very nice talk commanding Brother Norring on his 50 years of service. Our President, William Kalkbrenner was called on next, and he also gave a very nice talk.

Business Manager Fred Wright then called on Gunnar Norring to say a few words.

Brother Norring thanked everyone responsible for giving him such a wonderful and enjoyable evening.

After we had finished our wonderful meal with all the trimmings, and the speaking was finished, we all adjourned to our regular meeting where Business Manager Fred Wright introduced Brother Gunnar Norring to our members, as there were a lot of younger members there who didn't know Gunnar.

After receiving a rousing ovation Gunnar thanked them all, and our meeting was called to order by President William Kalkbrenner.

So good health and prosperity to you Gunnar, from all of us here in Local Union No. 501.

W. C. BLAIR, P.S.
• • •

Yuletide Joy Provided By Lorain Committee

L. U. 509, LORAIN, OHIO — We are sorry to be so late in getting this item to the JOURNAL, but did want to report that on Christmas Eve of 1958, Santa Claus visited the homes of the members of the local union with gifts, derived through the efforts of 509.

From the squeals of joy, to the looks of surprise and delight on the faces of the children, we are very sure the work of Santa and the committee was very well received by the mothers of the children.

We do hope, that now the foundation has been laid, there will be an annual affair for the wee tots that some day will help guide our unions, government offices and professional services.

The committee was made up of Brothers Rauscher, Flowers, Putman, Murrell, Hazelton and Molnar. Picture of committee is enclosed. Brother Rauscher was absent at the time the picture was taken.

Brothers Molnar and Rauscher have returned from a meeting of the Ohio State Electrical Utility Board meeting in Columbus. It was reported that the Board has set up a committee to start gathering data and facts for the enactment of an Electrical Code for Utility Workers here in the State of Ohio.

Wage negotiations were also discussed and action taken as to what the requests of the local unions will be here in the state of Ohio. Everyone was in accord with the requests of Local Union 1466 and 832, which are the ones that kick off the negotiations here in the state on utility properties.

Until I have the opportunity again to report news items from Local Union 509, good wishes to all.

JOE PROVOZNIK, P.S.
• • •

Weather Slows Work In Canton Jurisdiction

L. U. 540, CANTON, OHIO — First

of all I want to introduce myself. I am Dick Rodriguez, the new press secretary for Local 540. I am taking over for Chink Russ, who has gone into business with Duncan Electric. He has always done a real good job as press secretary (Good job Chink, hope I can do as well). We want to wish Chink a lot of luck in his new business venture. He has always been a good union man.

I'm sorry to report that work at 540 is very slow. We have 51 boys on the bench and out of town. The weather has been playing havoc with our work, as it has been very cold and we have had more than our share of snow. Things will be pretty gloomy until spring. We want to thank our neighboring locals who have helped us out in our time of need.

We are sorry to report the passing of Brother Homer Unkefer last month. We send our deepest sympathy to his family.

Pete Bolitho, Bob Rabatin, and Ray Logan don't seem to mind the cold weather at all, as they are great ice fishing fans. (How do you guys stand it?)

Look out Fort Wayne! Local 540 is sending 5 teams to the IBEW Bowling tournament. We are looking forward to this event with great anticipation. Our Bowling League is getting along very well. We have an eight-team league. The race is very close with four teams, Spring Electric, Wharton Electric, Canton Electric and Knight Electric, all within a few games of each other. Jay Thorley is our league secretary and is doing

a fine job. We have had a few 600 series with Bill Russell leading the parade with two, also Dick Tolles, Chink Russ and Dick Rodriguez having had one.

In closing we would like to hear from our traveling Brothers, and would also like to see more faces at our meetings.

DICK RODRIGUEZ, P.S.
• • •

Tribute Paid to Eleven Sheffield Apprentices

L. U. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA. — A gala banquet, complete with speeches, entertainment, and fried chicken was given to the apprentices of Local Union 558, Friday night, January 30. This tribute to the electrical trainees was given by the Muscle Shoals Area Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry. This committee is composed of labor and management members from L. U. 558, and the National Electrical Contractors Association respectively.

Festivities of the evening began with a whopping fried chicken dinner. This was followed by guest speakers. John B. Smith, business manager for L. U. 558 presided as M.C. Speeches on the importance of apprentice training were made by James H. Haygood, President of Local 558, and Lowe Petree, state supervisor of the Bureau of Apprentice Training within the United States Department of Labor.

Keynote of the affair was the har-

Bring Christmas Joy to Little Ones



This energetic and imaginative committee from Local 509, Lorain, Ohio, made Christmas, 1958, a memorable one for the small-fry in their jurisdiction. The story can be found in their press secretary's letter.

Receive Apprenticeship Certificates in Alabama



At a banquet given January 30, 1959, by the Muscle Shoals Area Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry honoring Local 558, Sheffield, Ala., apprentices, the following members received Journeyman certificates: (left to right, sitting, first row) Buster Carroll; Billy Wylie; Donald McMeans; Robert Brown; Henry Allen; Joe Sharp; and Wayland Roberson. Back row, left to right, standing: Apprentice instructors, Raymond Sitter; John Gioiello; and E. W. Smithson; Joint Committee members (from L.U. 558): W. W. Ezell, Wm. (Bill) McCarty, and Howard Hill; from management: Joseph Giobbi, Vernon Jones, and William (Mickey) McGuire.



Pictured here is a portion of the large crowd of apprentices, officers, representatives of management, local contractors and visitors who attended a banquet given in honor of Local 558 apprentices.

monious relationship existing between members of the electrical trade, and their employers. William B. McGuire, Jr. spokesman for the NECA stated that this banquet, honoring the apprentices, will be an annual affair.

Eleven members of L. U. 558 were awarded certificates of completion of training. They are: Henry D. Allen, Robert H. Brown, Buster L. Carroll, Homer W. Gray, John B. Madison, Ronald McMeans, Wayland Roberson, Joe D. Sharp, Bobby G. Thompson, Eugene Wesson, and Billy B. Wylie.

Our heartiest congratulations to these men on successfully completing their training.

PRESS SECRETARY

Montreal Member, 80 Dies after Brief Illness

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.—All our local union members and many old timers across Canada will be sorry to hear of the death of our local's oldest member, Brother Trefle Trahan, who passed away this month after a short illness.

Brother Trahan was 80 years old and enjoyed good health until a few months ago. He was first initiated in the IBEW way back in 1898 in Local Union 182, whose charter no longer exists. His continuous good standing in the IBEW dates back to 1906. He

was admitted to IBEW Pension Benefits in March 1949. Brother Trahan was also a member of Local 89 of the Elevator Constructors International Union in Montreal since 1929 and was a pensioned member of the Otis Elevator Company.

Most of our younger members will remember Brother Trahan for his unusual demonstration of energy on the dance floor at all our social gatherings, where you could always see him with Mrs. Trahan, joining in with the younger set in all the dances from waltzes to be-bop.

Our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Trahan and his family—his presence at our local meetings will be sadly

missed by us all. He was truly one of the pioneers of our organization in Canada.

Tous nos membres seront peinés d'apprendre la mort de notre plus vieux membre de notre union locale en la personne du frère Trefe Trahan, décédé en février à la suite d'une courte maladie.

Le frère Trahan était âgé de 80 ans et il jouissait d'une excellente santé jusqu'à ces mois derniers. Il fut initié dans notre union internationale en 1898 au local 182 dont la chartre n'existe plus, et fut admis aux bénéfices de pension de notre union à sa retraite en 1949. Il était également membre du local 89 de l'Union Internationale des Constructeurs d'Ascenseurs de Montréal et pensionnaire de la Compagnie Otis Elevator.

Nos plus jeunes sans doute se rappelleront longtemps du frère Trahan pour ses démonstrations insolites d'énergie aux soirées du local lorsqu'on pouvait toujours le voir avec Madame Trahan se joindre au groupe des jeunes dans l'exécution des danses, que ce soit une valse ou du "be-bop".

Nos plus sincères condoléances à Mme Trahan et sa famille—le frère Trahan était un des réels pionniers de notre organisation au Canada.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P.S.

* * *

Unemployment Felt By Maritime Division

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.—This winter in the bay area we have enjoyed true blue "Mediterranean style" weather, a wonderful mild season with little precipitation to bother us. Brilliant sunshine has been the order of most of our days. Do you realize how very fortunate we are to live in such a delightful clime enjoyed only in very few portions of the world? The southern shores of France and

Italy, the state of Monaco, and a small tip of North Africa bask in this Mediterranean type weather. We find down through central California a zone extending from Palm Springs in the southern portion of the state, north through Fresno to the bay area, as the only other section of the world so endowed.

Industry is rapidly moving into these California areas where so little working time is lost due to inclement weather and where "winter kill" is unknown to our home owners. As I write, a small amount of rain is predicted which I am sure will make our agriculturists happy.

New news is scarce, but let's report on the local employment picture. In the Marine Division a lack of ship repairs has caused much unemployment. Our Inside Division manages to keep the membership employed, but an abundance of "out-of-town" Brother wiremen are responding to Brother Harry Kurt's roll call each morning at our office. A few of our Sign Division members are unemployed. Our Shop Division has "held the line" all winter. In fact, we are in an enviable position when you consider that there are now close to six million unemployed men and women of the United States working force, according to all published facts, figures, and statements that I have been able to review.

Local 595 has always played an active role in civic affairs, and I am happy to state that we are one of few unions reporting a substantial collection to the local March of Dime's recent campaign.

Brother Rockwell, our business manager-financial secretary, recently attended the semi-annual meeting of the State Joint Apprenticeship Council held in San Diego January 29th and 30th. This busy business manager, always in search of something to better the economic lives of our members and their families, leaves for Washington, D. C. the latter part

of February to attend the Building Trades Legislative Conference.

Our office is now closed Saturdays. It was the last labor office in the Bay Area to remain open for the accommodation of our members on Saturday mornings.

At our regular meeting on the second Friday of each month, there are usually several candidates for membership initiated into our Brotherhood. To these members I wish to say "welcome" and call attention to the fact that you will enjoy the full one thousand dollars life insurance coverage after six months' membership.

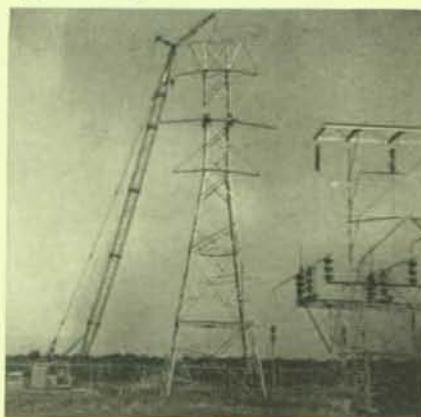
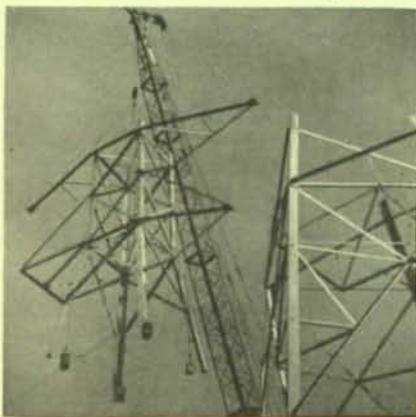
For those of you who do not attend meetings, please note that our building is now furnished with a quantity of chairs so modern they just make you happy to sit in them and are of a color so beautiful as to blend with the harmonious tones of our halls.

Two lovable men have passed on. Together with other members of our Local, I attended the funerals of Paul Huber, who died January 25, 1959, former chief electrician of the Tribune Newspaper, and Fred Arthur Moffat, who died February 4, 1959, long-time member of our Marine Division and the father of Inside Wireman Donald and Robert Moffat of Local 595.

The writer attended a special state wide meeting of the California State Federation of Labor held in San Francisco all day Saturday, February 7th, to digest two proposed California State labor bills affecting us in California and restricting the activities of labor unions and the operation of their offices. These two bills are identified as Assembly Bill 419 and Senate Bill 209 and are sponsored by our own state legislators. Keep those numbers in mind—you will probably hear of them for a long time to come.

After hearing Federation Attorney Charles Scully read and explain each bill, the 500 delegates present (which included approximately 35 IBEW

High in Sky Over Mississippi Highway



Work in progress erecting towers for 115KV over superhighway U.S. 51 near Senatobia, Miss., by members of Local 605, Jackson, Mississippi.

representatives) were asked by President Tom Pitts and Secretary Neil Haggerty to give their ideas and suggestions as to changes needed in the bills to make them acceptable to labor. Secretary Haggerty stated he would later advise our new Democratic Governor, Edmund G. Brown, of the tempo and thinking of labor regarding these bills. I will attempt to keep you up to date on the progress of these bills in later articles.

Last—do not forget to file State "Claim for Refund" Form No. 1964, by June 30th. If you worked for several employers last year which resulted in your earning more than \$3600 dollars, you may have a refund coming from the State Disability Insurance Fund. As usual, these blank forms and information may be obtained at our office.

WILLIAM M. SMOCK, P.S.

• • •

40-Mile Hi-Line Built By Jackson Members

L. U. 605, JACKSON, MISS.—We enclose herewith some pictures of some tower work being performed by our local members, on the new 115 KV line from Como to Senatobia, being built some months ago for The Mississippi Power and Light Company.

Recently our membership (em-

ployed by contractors) have been very busily engaged, along with quite a number of out-of-town linemen on a Hi-line project within our local. The line belongs to the Mississippi Power and Light Company, is 115 KV, H frame type and extends from Jackson to Vicksburg, a distance of 40 odd miles.

This line is being reconducted from 4/0 copper to 666,400 CM aluminum, is being rebuilt generally with the addition of shield wire. In other words this line is being put in first-class condition to help meet the heavily increasing power demand in this area. The contractor is Southeastern Utilities Service Company, with Olus Combs, superintendent; and Charlie Kidd, general foreman. The way jobs run we consider that it has been a very nice and smooth job, the fact of which we are very happy to report.

Line construction seems to be looking up a bit now for which we're very thankful and hope the trend continues.

We recently elected a proposal and negotiating committee, who will negotiate our new contract with the line contractors between now and May 1, 1959, on which date our existing contract expires. We are all "hepped up" and excited about the contents of our proposals and are looking forward to a greatly improved contract from the standpoint

of both wages and fringe benefits. The Committee is composed of Brothers Floyd Welch, Ray Sebren and J. W. Dennis. Congratulations fellows and you will have our whole-hearted cooperation and support!

J. W. RUSSELL, P. S.

• • •

Landslide IBEW Victory At Knoxville Plant

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Spring is just around the corner and here's hoping it brings some work our way. At the present time we have quite a few of our Brothers on the bench and there are no calls from anywhere.

I would like Brother Thomas R. Sanders' family to know that our prayers will be with them in the loss of Brother Sanders who passed away recently. He was a lineman at K.U.B.

I would also like to say we are sorry to hear that Brother Harry Morgan is in the hospital. Brother Morgan is due a lot of credit for the good job he did in organizing up at La Follette, Tennessee. Harry worked day and night to organize a new plant up there which will make electronic equipment. It is the Mech-E-Tron Electro Mechanical Products Company. The NLRB held an election there this month and the IBEW had a landslide victory.

Here are the results of the election:

IBEW . . .	110 votes
District 50, United Mine Workers	
. . .	7 votes
Campbell County Crafts and Trade Union	. . . 28 votes
No union	. . . 5 votes.

There were approximately 151 eligible voters. There were 150 votes cast in the election and one person was in the hospital. So you can see for yourself the good work that was done. A lot of credit is due the members of our new unit at La Follette, and we would like to take this opportunity to welcome you into one of the greatest labor organizations in our country today, one you can be proud to belong to. The IBEW will be a lot of help to you I'm sure.

And now let me say a few words about the picture accompanying this article. Shown in the photo are some of the Brothers who worked on a cutover at Rockwood, Tennessee, February 8, 1959. The steel is part of the Rockwood primary substation, one of the TVA substations.

I really enjoyed reading the story in the January issue of our JOURNAL entitled "Fifty Years As a Boomer," and will be looking forward to the other issues.

So until next issue, I wish each of you the best. And let's hope we have



Reading from left to right, back row: George Persingir, John Hathaway, Fred Fox. Front row: Howard Hall, Edward Moore, Thaddeus Gilliam, Charley Lanier and the Brother lying in front is James Taylor. Steel seen in background is part of the Rockwood, Tennessee, primary substation, one of the TVA substations. Local 760's headquarters are in Knoxville.

better news on our employment situation next time.

CLARENCE H. GARRETT, P.S.
• • •

Member of Ashtabula Executive Board Dies

L. U. 762, ASHTABULA, OHIO—Although we are a little late in reporting, it is with regret, that we inform you that one of our "old timers" passed away suddenly Sunday morning, December 28th, 1958 en route to Ashtabula General Hospital following a brief illness. A member of our Executive Board, Clarence W. Rennick, aged 62, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio July 19, 1896 the son of William and Mary Rennick.

Brother Clarence W. Rennick served in France with the infantry during World War I. He worked as a journeyman wireman in the construction industry, and during the time the National Carbide Plant was in operation in Ashtabula he was employed as chief electrician.

Brother Rennick was a 34-year member of the IBEW, Local 762. He also belonged to the Disabled American Veterans organization.

Survivors' include his wife Cora, at home; a son William Rennick, Runkle Avenue Extension; two daughters, Mrs. Dorothy Allen, RD No. 1, Jefferson, Ohio, and Mrs. Beatrice Wakeman, 7802 Center Rd.; five sisters, Mrs. Florence Applebee, Kelloggsville; Mrs. Ida Kach, 2007 E. 43rd St., Mrs. Etta Johnson, 5508 Jefferson Ave., Mrs. Beatrice Findlay, 633 W. 39th St., and Mrs. Jennie Weaver, RD No. 1, Jefferson, Ohio; two brothers William Rennick, 3032 North Ridge West, and James P. Rennick, 1520 W. 17th St., an uncle, John Patterson and 11 grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at the Ducro Funeral Home, Elm Avenue, with the Reverend George Johnson of the First Presbyterian Church officiating.

Burial was in Ridgeview Cemetery. The pallbearers were Harry Brayman, R. A. Pember, William Jamison, R. L. Cruea, V. W. Kaikko and E. R. Loffman (All brother members of Local 762).

Honorary bearers were Amos Taylor, Local 762, business manager, and Fred Haines, electrical engineer for Union Carbide Corporation in Ashtabula, Ohio.

Brother Clarence W. Rennick had held every office in the local with the exception of secretary, and attended meetings regularly. Brother Rennick will be sorely missed by Local 762, not only on account of his Irish wit and humor, but for his generosity. With deep sympathy to the family.

DOMINIC ZALIMENI, P.S.

Veteran Passes



Brother Clarence W. Rennick of Local 762, Ashtabula, Ohio, passed away recently after 34 years of IBEW membership.

13c Won as Wage Boost In 890 Negotiations

L. U. 890, JANEVILLE, WIS.—A hard-working Bargaining Committee composed of our executive board, and an equally hard working contractors' committee came to an agreement on a 13 cents per hour wage increase for the year 1959. A unanimous vote by local members was cast in favor of the increase, thus making our new scale \$3.48 per hour. A vacation payroll deduction was also included in the new agreement.

It is hard to express our complete thanks and appreciation to our Bargaining Committee headed by Ken Richards, President Hank Ringhardt, and "Squirt" Carroll, our business manager, for the long hours of free time spent arbitrating this new agreement.

A mutual feeling is passed along by all of us to the contractors headed by Gene Douglas. We are very proud

to boast of a strike-free record since the conception of Local 890. A stag Party honoring our contractors will follow our March meeting. This is an annual affair and has done much to cement a fine relationship between us.

Brother "Duke" Guenther and his wife, recently presented us with a husky 10-pound future journeyman. Luckily the new addition bears a fine resemblance to his charming mother.

Work is at the "just-holding-our-own" stage with no major projects in sight for the warm months. An extremely rough winter, weatherwise, brought outdoor work to a near standstill and put many on the bench we're sorry to report.

PAT CARROLL, P.S.
• • •

Indefinitely Good Outlook For Louisiana Employment

L. U. 995, BATON ROUGE, LA.—For the past two years, Local Union 995 has enjoyed much employment due to the many industrial plants now located on both banks of the mighty Mississippi river. Many of these plants are now in operation, others are nearing completion. However, there is enough work left to keep the local men and a few travelers working. Nevertheless the end of the line is not too far away. But in-as-much as the Mississippi river is half-mile wide and has sufficient depth for any ship, from Baton Rouge to the Gulf of Mexico, and since there are available industrial sites on both banks and much labor to man these plants, future expansion is inevitable.

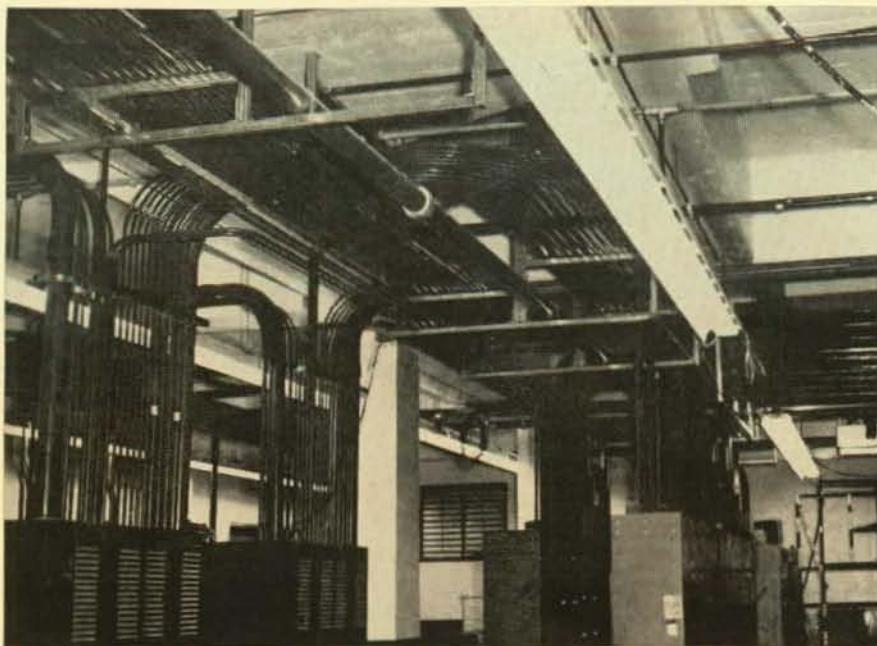
Local Union 995 wishes to extend thanks and express its appreciation to the many travelers who have helped man these jobs and have been so

Leaders of Janesville Local



These members form the Executive Board of Local 890, Janesville, Ohio. From left to right: R. Bartlett; C. Augustine; K. Richards; W. Furman; M. Harvey, and E. Curtis.

Workmanlike Installation by Local 995



The skilled members of Local 995, Baton Rouge, La., installed this maze of circuits for the St. Francisville Paper Co.

tolerant to our French language, rice and gravy, gumbo and chicoreed coffee.

The accompanying photograph is through the courtesy of Crown Zellerback Corporation's Department of Public Relations, directed by Mr. L. M. Clucas.

The conduit run in this photograph is typical of the many runs throughout the St. Francisville Paper Company operated by Crown Zellerback near Baton Rouge.

R. J. MUNCH, P.S.

• • •

Giant Jurisdiction of Local 1011 Described

L. U. 1011, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. — The enclosed snapshot is one of the Executive Board of Local Union 1011 IBEW, taken in San Francisco, California at a recent board meeting.

Standing, left to right, are: G. A. Cestari, Los Angeles area representative; J. A. Martinez, Northern California area representative; G. A. Freeman, Oregon area representative; C. E. Gallacher, Southern Counties (California) area representative; C. E. Sanford, Washington-Idaho area representative and F. J. Kelling, Nevada area representative. Sitting, left to right, are: R. W. Jones, vice president; W. S. Sperl, president; K. J. Leavitt, financial secretary, and A. S. Kanagy, recording secretary.

L. U. 1011 claims to be the largest local, geographically, in the International, having jurisdiction over toll technicians in the Pacific Telephone

and Telegraph Company which operates in Northern Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada. Our 19,000 members maintain radio, television, leased wire, teletype and long distance telephone facilities from the Canadian to the Mexican borders and from the Pacific Ocean to Las Vegas and Elko, Nevada.

The membership recently voted to employ a full time Business Manager-Financial Secretary and the Executive Board selected Mr. John M. Lapkin, formerly of L. U. 1969. Mr. Lapkin assumed office on February 9, 1959 and will establish local union headquarters in the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area in the near future.

L. U. 1011 has been very active in

spearheading legislation in the three states of Washington, Oregon and California, to restrict wire tapping and eavesdropping on their employees and the public, and legislation to improve the pensions of retired telephone workers. Until this time, CWA has refused to cooperate in our efforts to improve the pension plan.

CLYDE E. SANFORD, P.S.

• • •

Neighbor Local Comes To Aid of Local 1029

L. U. 1029, WOONSOCKET, R. I. — It's surprising how winter in this area of New England affects some of the building trades and members. For a while things go along smoothly, work looks very good and then all of a sudden, you are on the outside looking in because the weather has put a crimp on construction.

As you can see by my beginning, work in Woonsocket isn't too good. We have a number of our Brothers from Local 1029 out of work and it doesn't look as if it will get any better for a few more months.

To our good friend Tom Kearney, business manager for Local 99, and his members, thanks so much for your help. We know he has done a lot for our members, but he has his own members to look out for. So again, thanks for helping us.

If Bill Fish somewhere in Florida, retired and enjoying himself, and his wife, will drop me a line and an address, I would appreciate it.

While on the subject of Brothers away, I would like to say hello to Brother George Dagesse and hope he has fully recovered from his accident. Also to Brother Ray Barrows, a big hello!

We have had a few new companies

Leaders of Local 1011 Meet



At a recent Executive Board meeting, the leaders of Local 1011, San Francisco, Calif., posed for the camera. Their names and positions are given in the accompanying local letter.

come into Woonsocket, but so far, not too much construction work has developed. I've had the pleasure of working with a few Brothers of Local 99 for Andrews Electric Company of Providence, doing a few Almac Stores — big super markets. Charley Facha (I hope the name is spelled correctly) was in charge of about 10 men. He did a fine job. Also, Jimmy Parrella, who had charge of the dairy cases, frozen food cases, etc., did too. Charlie had pictures taken after the job, but as usual, I haven't received them as yet.

Here's hoping for plenty of work for our members soon. It's always nice to have a cheerful group of members present at meetings, with the pressure off the business agent.

EDWARD WYSPIANSKI, P.S.
• • •

Corporate Transfer Affects Union Contract

L. U. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA. — National Electric Products Corporation is now National Electric Division of H. K. Porter, Inc. National transferred substantially all of its assets to Porter Company on February 2nd. This transfer had some effect on our union contract. There was a union meeting at the Moose hall and one also at Ambridge High School. Both meetings were filled to capacity.

Ernie Kalembert, our local union president and Andy Johnson, our International Representative, explained the new changes in the contract. The intelligence of the union membership spoke for itself and gave the power to our president and Executive Board to negotiate a new contract.

Mrs. Mary Decanio, Maintenance Department, was one of the eight children who helped to make a successful golden wedding anniversary for her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Semonik. They had a big celebration which included guests from Maine, New York, Ohio, Colo. and Calif.

Leona Wanchick, office employee and the only child in the family, will soon leave her parents. She had her engagement to Norman C. Farland announced. No date has been set for the wedding.

Stanley Fall, Labor Gang Department, is a volunteer fireman for Harmony Township. He says he would like to see our local union hold meetings at the modern building which will be erected this summer by the firemen.

George Kuchtjak, Welder Rocket Department, will upholster that worn-out living room set of yours.

The Social Benefit Fund of Local 1073 has plans to hold its annual picnic on July 25th at Ambridge Firemen's Park, Fair Oaks, Pennsylvania.

JOHN GOZUR, P.S.

Wire Area for Winter Olympics



Work is being pushed on Squaw Valley facilities for the 1960 Winter Olympics. The Sierra Pacific Power Co. with Local 1245 members will serve the area with electric power. The local is headquartered in San Francisco.

Diverse Negotiations By San Francisco Local

L. U. 1245, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. — This year, 1959 promises to be a busy year for Local 1245 as we move into negotiations for all represented groups this year. Citizens Utilities, (telephone), appears to be settled as we go to press. Notices have been served on California Pacific Utilities and Sierra Pacific Power in Nevada. Our major employer, Pacific Gas and Electric will hear from us on May 1st. Other groups will follow.

Our new P.G. and E. Retirement and Savings "package" is one of the better ones in the industry and is covered by a five-year "Union Pension Contract," effective January 1, 1959.

On the educational front, our Fourth Annual Conference is scheduled for April 11-12 at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley. Between 450 and 500 participants are expected.

Our theme this year is "Operation Security," meaning job security in a fast-changing industry. Technological advances such as automation, mechanization, nuclear power generation, etc., and their effects upon employment will be thoroughly aired.

Also, we are looking forward to a contemplated Educational Conference planned for this fall by the California State Association of Electrical Workers. The money and time spent by the IBEW against Proposition 18, the compulsory open-shop amendment, paid off with the defeat of the measure but taught us that we need more and better education of both our members and the general public.

March 21 will find the Nevada State Association discussing the same subject matter in Reno where we now have a compulsory open-shop law covering Nevada.

On the legislative front, the IBEW is actively supporting certain labor legislation proposed by Governor Brown. Needed amendments seem to be receiving favorable consideration by California's law makers.

Another major goal is the enactment of legislation designed to give the right of free organization and collective bargaining to workers employed by public agencies. Specifically, our local union seeks such laws for employees of Municipal Utility Districts where the utility workers are now saddled with laws denying such rights as collective bargaining and signed contracts.

With the Winter Olympics and the AFL-CIO Convention coming up, Northern California will be in the news. Incidentally, the members of Local 1245 will serve both events with utilities provided by Sierra Pacific Power at Squaw Valley and Pacific Gas and Electric in San Francisco. Why not come out and visit our great State? You're mighty welcome!

RONALD T. WEAKLEY, B.M.
• • •

Local Wins Shield In Blood Donor Drive

L. U. 1432, CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — Local Union 1432 again received the Blood Donor Shield donated by the

Charlottetown and District Labor Council. This shield is put up for semi-annual competition among local unions affiliated with the council.

This is the fourth consecutive time Local 1432 has won the shield for the highest percentage per capita of donors at the Blood bank in Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada.

Shown on the left is Brother Reg Gay, chairman of the Sick and Blood Donor Committee, receiving the shield on behalf of the local. On the right to present the shield is Brother Jack Brown, president of the Charlottetown and District Labor Council and President of Local 1432, IBEW.

On behalf of Local 1432 I would like to thank all Brothers who supported this blood donor drive, not only for winning the shield but contributing so generously to the much needed Blood Bank in our community.

Another forward step in Labor-Management relations was shown Saturday, February 7th, when another two-year working agreement was signed by the local and Maritime Electric Company, Ltd. Pay increases, and another paid holiday (Boxing Day) were among the amendments for the new agreement, which puts our members among the top-paid employees in this province, a far cry from the rates some 13 years ago when we first organized.

Following the signing which was held at the "Charlottetown Hotel," press and photographers were present (photo not available). Mr. A. D. Cameron, general manager of the Maritime Electric Company, Ltd. made the following statement: "The

signing of another two-year agreement between Local 1432 of the IBEW and the Maritime Electric Company, Ltd. underlines a long period of labor-management cooperation. Maritime Electric believes that over the years, management and employees have learned that responsible leadership is necessary to effect and maintain a healthy union-management relationship based on confidence and trust."

The Negotiating Committee and members attending the signing were: Brothers Jack Brown, Lloyd MacDonald, Harold Drew, Henry Hartinger, George Schleyer, John Morrison, Myron Yates, and William Lee.

J. BROWN, Pres.

• • •

Death, Retirements Thin Kansas City Ranks

L. U. 1464, KANSAS CITY, MO.—In our last report we told of the shops being on the move. Here it is another month and we are still on the move. The word is that by the end of March the moving will be completed. Pictures accompanying this article show some of the new shops and offices at the Front and Manchester Service Center.

Our article this month will be rather short as your reporter is saving up for next month when we will be telling about our party and dance honoring retired members and men that have made journeyman in the last year.

Our sympathies are extended to the

Reward for Support of Blood Program



For their standout efforts in behalf of the Blood Donor program, Local 1432, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, was again presented the coveted Shield Award of the Charlottetown and District Labor Council. Identifications are to be found in their press secretary's accompanying letter.

family of George Rockhold. George passed away February 11, 1959 from injuries received January 28 in an auto accident while on his way to work.

Alfred Peterson, Meterman, retired January 31, 1959 after 37 years service.

Dale W. Ziegler retired January 31, 1959 after 31 years of service in the Transportation Department.

James I. Plain, utility man, suffered first and second degree burns in an accident February 11th. Plain was using an air hammer in the floor of an underground vault and hit a 13. KV line. The plans called for the floor of the vault to be lowered two feet. Jim hit the cable just 6 inches below the floor. It appears to all of us that somebody "goofed" and Jim is the one that had to suffer for the carelessness of one of the supervisors that have all the prints and information available showing where all these cables are located. Fortunately Jim will be all right.

Watch for the news about our dance in the next issue.

JOHN F. HOWELL, P.S.

• • •

Win Representation Of Broadcast Engineers

L. U. 1481, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Again this month, we have good news to report from our local. Monday, November 24, 1958 saw the culmination of much effort on the part of individuals, this local union, and the International Office. I refer to the winning of the election for Union Representation of the Broadcast Engineers at our newest TV station WTAE, Channel 4, Pittsburgh, a VHF broadcasting channel. The IBEW came through on a 14-7-2 vote that was very gratifying to all of us.

Much credit for this success must go first to our Local Business Manager, Rocco Catalfamo, who, along with Brother John Walters of the Executive Board; laid the ground work that started it all. Next in line for plaudits is the man who did most of the work, Brother Russell D. Lighty, International Representative for the broadcasting industry in this area. Much assistance was given him by Brothers Walters, Gaertner and Malone of the Executive Board and past "E" Board member, John Salinetto, with some small contribution to their efforts by yours truly. A hearty thanks also to Brother John Fate, recording secretary, for the paperwork, and President J. W. Hytha and his many phone calls in the middle of the night. We cannot forget to give credit to the former IBEW members within the broadcast unit of Channel 4, without whose aid, we most certainly would have failed in our efforts.

New Quarters for Kansas City Firm



It was a busy season for Local 1464, Kansas City, Mo., when the Front and Manchester Service Center moved into its new offices. At left is Virginia Binnie, Clerk in System Operating Relay Shop. Virginia is a member of Local 1613, Kansas City, Mo., and is the first woman to go to work in the new building. Center: "Where do we start?" Left to right: Chas. Teeple, Carl Thornbrugh and John Thompson, meter testers. At right is Tester Pat Foley.



At left is Tester Marv. Newcomb, Pat Young, H. Welborne and D. McGervey, all members of Local 124 that did all the wiring in the new Front & Manchester Plant, are seen in the center. Right: W. Powell, J. Sullivan and H. Welborne, members of Local 124.

I believe that the greatest single factor in the winning of this election was the IBEW principle of doing things above board, dispelling criticism with honest answers and above all, allowing and encouraging men to think for themselves. I can truthfully say that in the pre-election sessions I had the privilege of seeing true Americanism at work. May it always be so in the IBEW.

This is not the first TV broadcasting station that the IBEW has organized in Pittsburgh; however. We had in our local at one time, a unit of engineers from Channel 16 WENS; a UHF channel that was forced to retire because of the unsuitable terrain in this area for UHF signal propagation.

We of Local 1481 wish to extend the hand of brotherhood to these, our newest members, and to wish them success in all their future endeavors.

It is with some regret that we must report the loss of a good, straight-forward-thinking union member, Brother Sivak, who left us recently to take a better position of employment. Good luck, Pete, from all of us.

Let us not forget to thank God that we live in a democracy where men

can join in brotherhood in unions to help one another not only in earning a livelihood, but to teach others that no man need stand alone against adversity and that true unionism must take for its slogan and belief that "I am my brother's keeper."

ROBERT A. CRISMAN, P.S.

* * *

Members of Tallahassee Local 1496 Electrocuted

L. U. 1496, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—As this issue goes to press, Local Union 1496 is deeply saddened by the loss of two of its union Brothers — Clois W. Piggott of Tallahassee and John Milton Blount of Greenville who were electrocuted recently while stringing a telephone wire on a plantation.

This issue of the JOURNAL from our local is dedicated to the boys who lost their lives while doing a job for their company and union. Their loss is a great one for our local and company and we would like to extend our deepest sympathy to their families. Words cannot say the sorrow in our hearts

but it helps to know that others care and share your sorrow too.

They were both fine men and will be missed greatly. Piggott had been with the company for approximately nine years and Blount about a year. Blount also played on the boys softball team sponsored by the telephone company, which was pictured in the September issue of the JOURNAL.

Our local also lost a fine man and great leader the same month — Mr. Blair C. Stone, vice president of Southeastern Telephone Company in Tallahassee, who died suddenly of a heart attack. He too will be greatly missed and especially his familiar smile. Local 1496 also extends sympathy to Mrs. Blair Stone, and Mr. Ernest Menendez in the loss of his mother, and to Miss Onnie Waters in the loss of her father.

"Only yesterday they worked among us . . . Today they are gone." Our prayer is, "We ask the comfort and the peace and the easing of loneliness which Thou alone can give to their loved ones with whom they shared a home, and the joy and sorrows of life — and replace the bitterness of loss with the promise of hope."



BEAUTY AS A SHIELD



I will hold beauty as a shield against despair.
When my heart faints I will remember sights like
these:

Bronze cypresses that framed a sapphire sea,
A desert mesa wrapped in sunset flame,
An airplane that raced the Overland
Above a trail still marked with whitening bones;
A path through a dim forest, hushed and sweet,
Lit by one amber beam that fell aslant;
Foam, silver-laced, along a curving wave;
Sprawled golden hills, with shadows like spilled wine;
Tall office buildings rearing through the night
Sheer walls of alabaster pierced with gold—
And snowflakes falling on a lonely pine.

I will hold beauty as a shield against despair.
When my heart faints I will remember sights like
these:

The dawning wonder in a baby's face,
The kindness in a weary wanton's smile,
The gallant challenge of a cripple's grin,
Seeing forever bodies that are straight;
The fighting courage in a mother's eyes
When she waits, braced, to meet birth's gripping
pains;
The shy adoring of a boy's first love,
The eager beauty of his first crusade
Against some wrong which he alone can right—

The tolerance that sometimes comes with age.
When my heart faints I will remember sights like
these,

Holding their beauty as a shield against despair:
For if I can see glory such as this
With my dim eyes, my undeveloped brain,
And if from other darkened, selfish lives
Such flashes of brave loveliness can come,
Then surely there is something more than this
Sad maze of pain, bewilderment and fear—
And if there's something, I can still hope on.

ELSIE ROBINSON

Members, "let us be sincere in our efforts, honest in our dealings, kind to our fellowman, then one day when it shall be our time to pass on and leave all that we know and love on earth, we shall have no regrets but know only peace and the anticipation of eternal life with Thee."

Make each day your best and live it as though it were your last.

Until next issue — GOD BLESS EACH OF YOU.

HAZEL L. MATTHEWS, P.S.

Stresses Importance of Legislative Vigilance

L. U. 1505, WALTHAM, MASS. — Most union members do not realize the importance of participation in their local, state, and national government. We, as union members, may have the best contract that any local could hope for but the day our state government should ever pass a so-called "Right-to-Work" law, then the above contract is not worth the paper it is printed on.

Local 1505 is represented at the State House by President John F. O'Malley and Legislative Agent "Larry" Thomson. The state labor council has filed some 90 bills this year to improve the working conditions of the laboring man. These bills are heard before the committee on labor and industries on Beacon Hill. One of the most important duties of a legislative agent is to appear before the committee and either record for or against the particular bill.

For every man or woman who presents the case of labor at these hearings, there are four representing the cause of business and management. The Chamber of Commerce is represented by two men — the National Association of Manufacturing is also represented as well as most of the large companies of this state.

Once the bill is reported out of committee, the leg work begins for the legislative agents. They must contact the Representative or Senator in order to explain the stand of labor on each individual bill and why his vote for or against the bill would be damaging to the cause of the working man. This sometimes is very difficult to accomplish because every legislator can be swayed for many reasons. The numerical advantage enjoyed by business representatives on Beacon Hill alone, is one of the many disadvantages legislative agents working on behalf of labor are faced with.

Our representatives do everything they can but without the help of a well-read union membership they sometimes can accomplish little. The union member has a responsibility in that he or she should contact Repre-

sentative or Senator when asked to do so in regard to any bill that is beneficial to the laboring man. This is often how many bills are passed or defeated.

Labor is in the political arena to stay whether we like it or not. Our representatives at the State House hope to continue to make gains so the membership like ourselves in the local union may enjoy a better Workmen's Compensation Bill, a better unemployment law, and a more liberal Social Security law for our older men and women.

While President John F. O'Malley and Legislative Agent "Larry" Thomson continue their efforts on our behalf at the State House let us, as good union members, take a more active interest in the actions of our elected officials, follow the proceedings more closely in the daily press, and contact our representative or senator when asked to do so.

JOHN J. LAWLESS, P.S.

* * *

Pension Prospects Stir Membership Interest

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—News is pretty scarce, but here goes . . . Had a very large crowd at our last meeting. I think it was on account of all the talk about pension around the shop. We really have been doing a lot of work on this subject. Let's hope we get something out of it.

Louie Zaccilli won the \$5.00 door prize. It was the first meeting he had attended in two years. Well, you can use it, Louie. Now you can give some of your flowers away instead of selling them.

Negotiations start in March. This ought to be a real interesting year. If we get this pension plan started it will be a huge success. It should have been started eight or ten years ago.

Arnold Adams is back to work after being sick a few days . . . Fred Fachini is out with a frost-bitten toe.

This week the plant is only working three days. I don't know how anybody can live on three days pay. Of course if you are a salary man it doesn't make any difference, you get paid whether you come in or not. Some people are lucky.

Oh yes, Mr. Fulton Eldridge dropped in to see Sam Torrey and Charlie Alpert who were both sick around Christmas time. He gave them each a basket of fruit which was a very nice gesture.

Well, I will close now, hoping by the time you read this our negotiations are over and we have that pension plan in the bag.

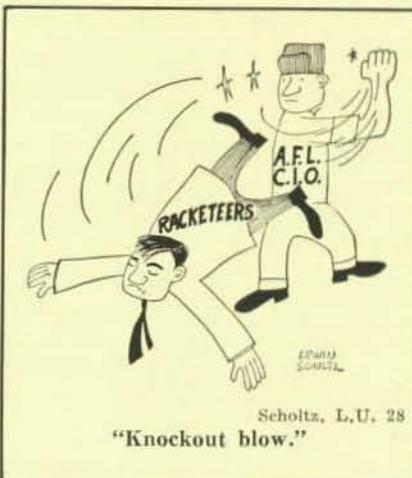
P.S. Remember, Mr. Company, "It's better to give than to receive."

"SCOOP" SAYCE, P.S.

Union Courses Offered By Toronto Local 1595

L. U. 1595, TORONTO, ONT.—A lot of business was conducted at this month's meeting. Reports were given regarding arrangements with management concerning two men operating a gun, firearms for trouble shooters and the training thereof. Also delegates were appointed, namely Vern Smith and Bud Robertson who will represent us in April at the Central Canada Progress Meeting to be held in London, Ontario. Provision was also made for any member so interested to attend union courses to be held in Toronto. Courses of this nature, may I add, are held pretty frequently in Toronto and anyone has only to ask the shop steward for information.

Jim Rogers of the Plant Department won the \$10 door prize. Hope to see you next month, Jim!



George Golding of Operating, a well known figure, has been under doctor's care with a heart condition. We hope to see you back soon, George.

By the time you have this report, the election of officers will be under way and if you have any "beefs" or think you can do better than the present executives, now is the time to put your name down for a position in the local. Fresh blood, new ideas, that's what you want? O.K. — but you have to put some energy into those ideals of yours — so I hope you all will at least get out and vote.

That's all for this month's report. Keep cheery!

HAMISH MCKAY, P.S.

* * *

4000 Scheduled for Plant Employment by 1960

L. U. 1974, OMAHA, NEBR.—We are happy to report that our local, repre-

senting nearly 2000 Western Electric workers here in Omaha, has made substantial gains in membership during the past six months. Most of us have now been transferred from the downtown pilot plant to the permanent plant near Millard, Nebraska. The new plant expects a total employment of about 4000 persons by 1960. In 1960, our present contract expires, and by that time we should have almost full membership to back us up in the writing of a new contract with Western Electric. In April of this year, we begin our annual wage negotiations with the company, and the outcome seems considerably more promising than last year, when the business recession was a strong counter-bargaining point.

We have begun a vigorous steward training program, designed to better equip our stewards to handle negotiations, to more effectively present our union's side of the case to management, and to pave the way for better and faster processing of grievances. In an effort to stimulate attendance at our union meetings, we are putting several programs into effect—one of which is to hold a drawing each meeting night. A member whose name is drawn has to be present to win.

Our first all-union sponsored dance was held last October 25th, at the Carter Lake Ballroom. We estimate that nearly 800 persons were on hand. As an added inducement, door prizes in the amount of \$150 were given out. Guests as well as members were eligible for the prizes, but it so happened that the members captured all of the prizes.

Our dance chairman, Frank Vondra, was gratified at the turnout. He said that we will schedule more dances in the future. Our second dance was held January 10th, and was equally successful.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to report the death of two of our lady members — Beverly H. Bender and Marcia G. Gakel, both of Lincoln, Nebraska. They were fatally injured in an auto-truck collision last January 19th, while on the way home from work. The accident occurred about five miles west of the new plant. Three men, Donald Weber, Joe Colmer and John Tharnish, also of Lincoln, were in the back seat of the fatal car. They were hospitalized following the accident, and one man, Mr. Tharnish, is still in the hospital as of this writing.

Our local is now putting out its own newspaper, *The Short Circuit* and it is being published "every once in a while." We hope to be able to make it at least a quarterly publication soon.

WILFRED R. AHLMAN, P.S.

The Triumph of Despair

(Continued from page 28)

as Vanzetti, Sacco accepted his imprisonment with a great deal of effort. He would pace back and forth in his cell longing for freedom, hoping to be back at his trade as a shoe maker. He remembered his good living and how he had helped feed the starving strikers in Lawrence, Massachusetts, how he and his wife would good-naturedly put on light-hearted theatricals to cheer up the unemployed.

Vanzetti was very serious. He had been only a fish peddler but he had a keen intellect and it was repeatedly shown in his words and writings. More eloquent than Sacco he tried by every means he knew to lessen his compatriot's suffering. He said of Sacco:

"I have talked a great deal of myself but I even forgot to name Sacco. Sacco too is a worker, from his boyhood, a skilled worker, lover of work, with a good job and pay, a bank account, a good and lovely wife, two beautiful children and a neat little home at the verge of a wood, near a brook. Sacco is a heart, a faith, a character, a man; a man lover of nature and of mankind. A man who gave all, who sacrifice all to the cause of Liberty and to his love for mankind; money, rest, mundane ambitions, his own wife, his children, himself and his own life. Sacco has never dreamt to steal, never to assassinate. He and I have never brought a morsel of bread to our mouths, from our childhood to today—which has not been gained by the sweat of our brows. Never. His people also are in good position and of good reputation. . . . Sacco's name will live in the hearts of the people and in their gratitude when Katzmans' (the prosecuting attorney) and your bones will be dispersed by time, when your name, his name, your laws, institutions and your false god are but a 'deem rememoring' of a cursed past in which man was wolf to the man"

On the last day of June, 1927, the execution was postponed until

the week of August 10. The defense tried to postpone the killing. Sacco and Vanzetti were scheduled to die at three minutes past midnight on August 10. The agony of the despair seemed unbearable.

Finally, 36 minutes before they were to die, Governor Fuller of Massachusetts granted an eleventh-hour reprieve until after August 22. Another sigh of relief gushed from the lungs of a waiting world. There was yet a chance. The working men of the world prayed for their recovery to justice, for in the long seven years the immigrant martyrs had become the personification of the down trodden throughout the world.

Frantically ways and means were tried to exonerate the men but the day of death seemed to come more quickly as each of their efforts failed. They were to die soon after midnight on August 22.

Death Day

The day arrived with an ominous calm. Through the streets of Boston the people milled quietly in the sweltering heat of the approaching night. Few words were spoken; only an occasional, "It's almost midnight," was muttered as each hour would tick off on the big clock on the corner of the Common. A few began to sit down on the curb stones, trying to escape the heat, trying to consider for the millionth time why the men should die.

Earlier, hundreds had marched out to the prison at Charlestown, their pickets protesting the terrible thing which was about to occur. They were met by an armed guard of 800 policemen. Seeing the searchlights and machine guns mounted upon the walls of the prison, the people became quiet and brooding. They waited.

Inside the garrisoned walls that briskness which precedes all planned events was taking place. The ringing phones filled the air with a jangled, nervous quality.

Then, Warden William Hendry,

a newspaper man and other officials walked past a long row of cells and stopped as a guard opened a heavy steel partition. The death house was comprised of three cells—all occupied. The warden officially informed Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeiros that time was short, after midnight they must die.

The briskness lulled into a sombre tranquility. From somewhere in the hot night strange, cool drafts of air wisped through the blackened prison and chilled the brows of the 900 prisoners who waited, their faces pressed against the bars of their cells.

Only in the death house did a light shine. It blanched the naked, white walls. The smell of antiseptic permeated the room as Vanzetti paced slowly in his cell, Sacco tried feverishly to compose a last letter. Nearby, Madeiros slept.

At midnight Madeiros was awakened by two guards and was led 13 steps to the room where blazing hot lights illumined a grotesque electric chair. He said nothing, rather he seemed in a stupor. He was strapped into the chair.

In their cells Sacco and Vanzetti stopped all activity as the lights momentarily dimmed when the passage of current passed through Madeiros' body. Sacco was next. He entered the death room and looked at the witnesses and the warden. Strapped in the chair he turned and uttered simply, "Farewell my wife and child and all my friends. Farewell mother It was finished.

Vanzetti entered proudly and then shook hands with the guards. He took the hand of the warden which was raised to give a signal to the switchman. "I thank you for everything you have done for me. I am innocent of all crime, not only of this one, but all. I am an innocent man." The last few seconds of his life were spent in silence as he waited for the quick, awful death.

* * *

On Sunday, August 28, 1927 an awesome cortège passed by the Massachusetts State House. It was followed by the several thousand

people the police had allowed. On the sidewalks, however, 200,000 people from all walks of life looked on in respectful homage. Three caskets carried two martyrs and a thief through the quiet day and many minds recalled a few of Vanzetti's last words:

"If it had not been for these things, I might have lived out my life, talking at street corners to scorning men, I might have died,

unmarked, unknown, a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life can we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man, as now we do by an accident. Our words, our lives, our pains—nothing! The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoe maker and a poor fish peddler—all! That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph."

Called the Friendly Island, it offers to visitors deer and game bird hunting, as well as a glimpse into Hawaii of old. Here, too, fenced in by the ocean on one side and steep cliffs on the other, reached only by boat or plane, is the Kalaupapa leper settlement, where Father Damien labored lovingly 100 years ago.

The "Gathering Place"

The most highly populated and developed of the group of islands is, of course, Oahu. Its name, meaning gathering place, couldn't be more fitting since about 70 percent of the population live here in an area only 26 miles by 40 miles. World shipping and air routes cross here at Honolulu; and the island's land-mark, Diamond Head, crouching above Waikiki Beach is world-known.

On tour of the cosmopolitan American city of Honolulu one could visit Iolani Palace where kings and queens of Hawaii once ruled, and which has been the seat of territorial government. Here, too, on the Waioli Tea Room grounds is a grass hut in which Robert Louis Stevenson once lived, which would interest many.

One can visit here the great University of Hawaii, or stroll along Maunakea and Kekaulike streets to watch lei makers string their flowered wares, or enjoy surf riding at beautiful Waikiki Beach.

Honolulu is a bustling world metropolis, with busy harbor and airport, bringing in food and manufactured goods and thousands of tourists and carrying out sugar and pineapple to world markets.

Sugar, at first introduced to Hawaii from many places, now flourishes as Hawaii's main crop and industry. While pineapple, brought to Hawaii from Jamaica, is the second important industry. Yearly sugar production amounts to a value of about \$145 million while pineapple production is valued at \$110 million.

Another big industry is tourism which brought in about \$100 million in 1958. And also an important part of Hawaiian econo-

Pacific Crossroads

(Continued from page 15)

nia. She consists of a string of islands of volcanic origin "stretching across 1,540 miles of sparkling ocean."

Mark Twain once declared that they were "the loveliest fleet of islands that lie anchored in any ocean." Eight of the 20 islands are major ones, and on five of these live most of the population.

The five largest islands are Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu and Kauai.

If we examine these five largest islands one by one, we will see the appropriateness of Mark Twain's remark.

Hawaii island, the Big Island as it is called, is larger than the others and contains snow-capped Mauna Kea, highest Pacific peak. On this island sleep fitfully Mauna Loa and Kilauea, periodically active volcanoes.

Its capital is Hilo, which is also chief airport and business center of this island. In the Waimea district of the Big Island, cattle ranching is big business. Also, this island is orchid center of the entire United States.

Besides Hawaii National Park here, with its volcanic cinder cones, craters and tree fern forests, forest and mountain areas of Big Island are open for hunting upon application to the proper authorities. Game includes, goats and pigs year around, wild sheep, pheasants, quail and doves in late fall. No one takes any trips alone into the interior of these islands, since it would not be difficult to become lost in dense luxuriant jungle.

Known as Valley Isle is Maui, second largest island of the main group. Hawaiian National Park officials here will arrange horseback trips into the crater of Haleakala, the "House of the Sun." Cloud effects at sunrise or sunset above this largest dormant volcano crater in the world are widely famed.

On the opposite side of Maui is the rich, tropical Iao Valley with the Iao Needle punched up from its center to a height of 1200 feet. Large sugar and pineapple plantations fan out across the valley, intersected by modern highways.

Interesting guided tours of plantations are available to visitors, and also interesting are native towns, trips to mountains or beaches.

Crossing now to Kauai or the Garden Island, northernmost of the main group of islands, considered by many the most beautiful isle, we find it the greenest of all, being covered with lush foliage. Small in size, it yet boasts Waimea Canyon, Hawaii's Grand Canyon. It contains too, Mt. Waialeale, a 5,000-foot mountain known as the wettest spot on earth where as much as 600 inches of rain have been recorded in one year. Its Hanalei Valley is known for fishing, swimming and hiking, while Kalalau valley reached by boat or horseback from the Napali coast is an ancient retreat which can be visited from Honolulu through the Hawaii Visitors Bureau.

Nearest island to Honolulu is Molokai, 30 minutes away by air.

my is the \$300 million a year spent to maintain United States armed forces there.

Cost of living is high in Hawaii since almost everything, including two-thirds of her food, must be imported. To alter this situation, in recent years Hawaii has begun to build up manufacturing industries.

Turning now to our own IBEW members in Hawaii, we find that four of our Brotherhood locals with a combined membership numbering over 3,000 are situated in our newest state known for its universal brotherhood. The two largest locals are in the capital and there is a small local in Hilo, island of Hawaii, and one in Wailuku, Maui.

The political axis of our nation in recent times has gradually been veering west, and the admission of Hawaii has indeed shifted the geographical and political centers of the United States westward. It is said that she will follow the western trend too and go Democratic. But let's leave all that to the future.

Assumes Place

We have seen then, a little of Hawaii's story from the time when she was a group of peaceful islands lying unknown to western civilization until the coming of Captain Cook, to the present day when Hawaii, Crossroads of the Pacific, takes her place as a solid and influential sister-state in the Union.

And what a lovely sister-state she is, an enchanted land which once caused Mark Twain to become so nostalgic that he could say of her:

"No other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime, as that one . . . Other things leave me, but it abides . . . For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surfbeat is in my ear . . . in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

And on that note we say, Aloha, Hawaii!

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 33)

ties, but she belongs to three clubs, two church societies, is active in politics and a dozen charity drives it seems. She's away from home too much to suit me and I'm tired of being an errand boy for a dozen club officers and chairmen."

* * *

Ted II: "My wife doesn't have a fault in the world. Every thing she does is just right." "How long did you say you'd been married, Ted? Just 10 days? I see. Suppose I come back and talk to you next year."

* * *

And on that happy note I leave you gals. Read and heed. See you next month!

L.U. 245 Clinic

(Continued from page 31)

like not climbing stairs so fast or so often can make the differences. The important thing is to find out about little problems before they become big ones, he adds.

After the initial examination, retired members and their families can get additional physicals as often as they need them for just \$12 an examination. That is a fifth of the regular rate.

"Once a man sees how comprehensive the examination is and how convenient getting a thorough physical can be, he's pretty sure to have an annual checkup," Thomas asserts.

Local 245 is also encouraging members and their families to keep posted on "what's going on inside."

Every member of the local can get a physical at half price because Local 245 has affiliated with the clinic. The same applies to members' families.

Retired members get the full treatment. The examination includes chest X-ray and an electrocardiogram (heart examination) along with the other standard tests.

"With this service at their disposal, we believe our members are going to be able to cut down on medical bills because they will be

catching their health problems in time," Thomas asserts. "Even more important, they'll live longer, happier lives," he adds.

"To enjoy life fully, you have to be in good health. Nothing is more likely to make a man act miserable than sore feet or some chronic ailment that he keeps ignoring. It can even be something he doesn't know is there."

"Come to think of it," he adds, "maybe we ought to donate free physicals to management. If they'd keep as fit as we plan to, we'd all get along better."

RESEARCH

(Continued from page 44)

greater concrete returns than active union membership.

This Job Is Important

Methods to make the member aware of this may cost money, especially in larger locals. But the job must be done. Active participation is not automatic. And some of the things that can be done need not be expensive.

Local union leaders should take advantage of every opportunity to increase their effectiveness through attendance at training institutes, when possible, participation in union conferences, and use of instructional booklets. Every local officer, shop steward, and business manager should try to make himself a readily-available teacher and tutor for the members of his union.

Locals can make use of publications from the International Office, such as "25 Million a Year" and "The IBEW Look at Restrictive Labor Laws," and pamphlets from other labor sources. You can use our film "Operation Brotherhood" and the film on the 26th IBEW Convention Highlights which will be available in May.

Some unions have tried compulsory measures, such as fines, to gain attendance at meetings. There is a danger, though, that these might be more likely to create antagonism than to build interest in the union. But there are a number of general devices which more of our locals could make use of to reach their members. Check the following list for some things your local might do.

Check List

Impressive initiation ceremonies, and classes for new members on the history, problems, and benefits of labor, the IBEW, and the local. A welcoming letter to the home of each new member.

Include general trade union and local union subjects in apprenticeship and job-training programs.

Include general trade union and local union subjects in apprenticeship and job-training programs.

Active local education committees; regular study classes.

A regular local publication, even if it is only a single mimeographed sheet.

Leaflets on special subjects—given out on the job by the steward or mailed to members' homes.

Specific-purpose meetings, to discuss a particular subject or problem.

Special local union events, such as a picnic, dance, or recreation pro-

gram. This is a good way to develop contact with members who don't attend regular meetings.

Local union libraries and display racks; attractive shop bulletin boards.

Personal visits to the homes of inactive members, or to those who are sick.

Use of movies, guest speakers, discussion groups, short social periods, at union meetings.

Contests—essay, photography, hobby, etc.—for members, or their wives, or children.

Counseling on problems not directly

related to the job. Members may not know to what community or state agencies they can turn for help.

Participation in community activities through the local union. For example, civic campaigns and projects, blood donations, sponsoring a Boy Scout or Girl Scout troop, etc.

These are just some of the ways in which our locals can improve contact with their members. But every IBEW local should determine what more it can do, within the limits of its facilities, to make every member an active, effective member.

Death Claims For February, 1959

L. U.	NAME	AMOUNT	L. U.	NAME	AMOUNT	L. U.	NAME	AMOUNT
I. O. (3)	Petersen, H.	\$ 1,000.00	I.	Martin, J. J.	1,000.00	347	Schnedlich, W. L.	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Minor, T.	1,000.00	I.	Gross, H. H.	1,000.00	347	Newton, P. E.	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Schmitt, P. J.	1,000.00	I.	Rutherford, S. F.	1,000.00	357	Laub, D. C.	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Scholl, J. J.	1,000.00	2	Price, W. L.	1,000.00	369	Meacham, T. O.	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Durkin, J.	1,000.00	3	Kadlec, W.	150.00	379	Hazner, C. E.	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Biesenfeld, P.	1,000.00	3	Migone, M.	150.00	399	Eskew, J. L.	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	Heller, L.	1,000.00	3	Struges, S. G.	1,000.00	393	Mason, G. S.	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	Webster, W. B.	1,000.00	3	Maher, J.	1,000.00	397	Kane, L. J.	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	Lamh, W. F.	1,000.00	3	Meyers, C.	1,000.00	498	Robertson, T. T.	1,000.00
I. O. (8)	Cox, R. C.	1,000.00	3	Hughes, R. E.	1,000.00	499	Snyder, E.	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	Herder, P. H.	1,000.00	3	Luerssen, F. J.	1,000.00	438	Woodell, B.	1,000.00
I. O. (117)	Simpson, A. J.	1,000.00	3	Reuter, J.	1,000.00	446	Chapman, Jr., C. T.	1,000.00
I. O. (118)	Weiser, F. O.	1,000.00	3	Farrand, A.	1,000.00	440	McIver, D. L.	1,000.00
I. O. (26)	Beall, J. A.	1,000.00	3	Dunn, W. J.	1,000.00	445	White, H. M.	1,000.00
I. O. (28)	Hosk, H. F.	1,000.00	3	Andersen, H. J.	1,000.00	496	Rood, D. R.	1,000.00
I. O. (30)	Boyer, F.	1,000.00	3	Bertram, H.	1,000.00	474	Calhoun, J. W.	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	Jesmain, H. W.	1,000.00	3	Williams, J. R.	1,000.00	492	Kenny, T.	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	Gosline, M. J.	1,000.00	6	Collins, W.	1,000.00	494	Gums, O.	1,000.00
I. O. (39)	Foehl, H.	1,000.00	9	Kalish, C.	1,000.00	494	Leising, E. H.	1,000.00
I. O. (40)	Ferry, O. A.	1,000.00	9	Sutkamp, W.	1,000.00	505	Pippin, S. J.	1,000.00
I. O. (41)	Wall, J.	1,000.00	11	Ellis, D. E.	1,000.00	510	Williamson, V.	1,000.00
I. O. (51)	Swarrington, B. F.	1,000.00	11	Willshon, R. E.	1,000.00	531	Mead, H. E.	1,000.00
I. O. (51)	Robinson, H. C.	1,000.00	16	Nunn, B. A.	1,000.00	538	Gray, A. O.	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	Ferris, R. R.	1,000.00	26	Orlando, J. F.	1,000.00	538	Vaughan, C. S.	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	Duffy, E. J.	1,000.00	27	Hager, L.	1,000.00	538	Jackson, H. A.	1,000.00
I. O. (60)	Knowles, G. L.	1,000.00	28	Dowell, N. G.	1,000.00	561	Laflamme, A.	1,000.00
I. O. (65)	Keates, A. E.	1,000.00	35	Dohm, R.	1,000.00	561	Arnold, G.	1,000.00
I. O. (68)	Gramcko, G. A.	1,000.00	35	Schapira, S.	1,000.00	569	Ferguson, C. F.	500.00
I. O. (68)	Nieder, F. C.	1,000.00	38	James, A.	1,000.00	569	Scott, C. D.	1,000.00
I. O. (79)	Blade, J.	1,000.00	41	Reis, G.	1,000.00	569	Livingston, F. B.	1,000.00
I. O. (86)	Perkins, E. J.	1,000.00	46	Persson, J.	1,000.00	581	Kiteheli, J. P.	1,000.00
I. O. (86)	Graning, G.	1,000.00	48	Fox, A. W.	1,000.00	601	Harris, Jr., E. E.	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	Bowers, G. W.	1,000.00	48	Estepp, D.	1,000.00	611	Clark, C. E.	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	Dennison, F. H.	1,000.00	51	Bosenzweig, A. J.	1,000.00	611	Mund, W. D.	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	Kimia, C. C.	1,000.00	52	Doehner, F.	1,000.00	611	Hiles, G. A.	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	Veal, S.	1,000.00	53	Gilliam, P. J.	1,000.00	613	Childress, Jr., J. H.	1,000.00
I. O. (121)	Ogilby, T.	1,000.00	57	Wheeler, G. Z.	1,000.00	613	Ray, F. R.	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	Ripley, I. W.	1,000.00	58	Pederson, L. T.	1,000.00	613	Dodgen, E. C.	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Creighton, W. J.	1,000.00	58	Piper, H. H.	1,000.00	620	Duessing, F. W.	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Anderson, P. J.	1,000.00	59	Latschaw, C. D.	1,000.00	623	Rohan, B. J.	475.00
I. O. (134)	Pulfrey, C. A.	1,000.00	60	Jernigan, E. L.	1,000.00	624	Withers, D. E.	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Rytlander, G. A.	1,000.00	60	Silver, W. A.	1,000.00	645	Maynard, A. A.	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Gammaven, J. P.	1,000.00	65	Warne, E. A.	1,000.00	649	Messener, J. C.	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Vodrazka, R. E.	1,000.00	77	Klocke, O. W.	1,000.00	672	Guilford, H. A.	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Bladon, G.	1,000.00	77	Adams, W. G.	1,000.00	684	Randoiph, R.	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Sikuta, J. E.	1,000.00	77	Nelson, G. E.	1,000.00	700	Pappas, N.	1,000.00
I. O. (143)	Lindenberger, A.	1,000.00	84	Anderson, E. W.	1,000.00	700	Baucum, O. C.	1,000.00
I. O. (212)	Hinnekamp, G. J.	1,000.00	98	McCarty, L. J.	1,000.00	702	Light, D. S.	1,000.00
I. O. (213)	Hillier, R. E.	1,000.00	98	Hellner, J. W.	1,000.00	712	Simmons, C. S.	1,000.00
I. O. (225)	Sullivan, J. L.	1,000.00	99	Gorman, C. V.	1,000.00	712	Galeazzo, F.	1,000.00
I. O. (309)	Stims, Sr., F.	1,000.00	99	Janton, J. H.	1,000.00	716	Rennick, C. A.	1,000.00
I. O. (319)	Siefert, C. M.	1,000.00	102	Moskowitz, S.	1,000.00	716	Manicom, E. W.	1,000.00
I. O. (367)	Shumaker, W. C.	1,000.00	102	Berthold, E. W.	1,000.00	716	Kuehn, L. A.	1,000.00
I. O. (380)	Matz, T. H.	1,000.00	103	Cormen, E. F.	1,000.00	734	Coil, H.	1,000.00
I. O. (397)	Welman, J. H.	1,000.00	108	Peyninghaus, R.	1,000.00	744	Weaver, M. L.	1,000.00
I. O. (409)	Hodgins, H. M.	1,000.00	113	Brown, C. D.	1,000.00	744	Miller, C. A.	1,000.00
I. O. (481)	Daubois, R. A.	1,000.00	124	Thomas, J. G.	1,000.00	791	Gould, C. M.	1,000.00
I. O. (495)	Wood, W. L.	1,000.00	124	Hale, C. F.	1,000.00	801	Gant, I. C.	1,000.00
I. O. (501)	Tysavy, S.	500.00	134	Caproni, F. H.	1,000.00	841	May, F. L.	1,000.00
I. O. (510)	Farley, L.	1,000.00	134	Schultz, H.	1,000.00	847	Brown, J.	233.33
I. O. (510)	Grimm, S.	1,000.00	134	Berg, E. L.	1,000.00	854	Aizmer, A. J.	1,000.00
I. O. (545)	Bradford, O. A.	1,000.00	134	Johnson, E. I.	1,000.00	885	Krueger, E. E.	1,000.00
I. O. (561)	Delaney, R.	1,000.00	134	Stevens, M. J.	1,000.00	885	McKuen, H. J.	1,000.00
I. O. (569)	Barry, J. R.	1,000.00	134	Gallagher, C. A.	1,000.00	887	Nelson, R. M.	1,000.00
I. O. (595)	Huber, P. A.	1,000.00	134	Krieger, A. C.	1,000.00	887	Kietzer, G. J.	1,000.00
I. O. (605)	Ervin, E. W.	1,000.00	134	Smith, J. E.	1,000.00	910	McQuillan, A. D.	1,000.00
I. O. (631)	McDonald, E. F.	1,000.00	134	Delinde, R.	1,000.00	948	McAra, D. A.	1,000.00
I. O. (649)	Langford, S. B.	1,000.00	141	Lodge, A. W.	1,000.00	953	Runion, W. F.	1,000.00
I. O. (650)	Garrison, C. J.	1,000.00	143	Kinsley, G. B.	1,000.00	1011	Bradley, W. S.	1,000.00
I. O. (663)	Perlewitz, E. L.	1,000.00	143	Johns, T. B.	1,000.00	1049	Slack, R. H.	1,000.00
I. O. (678)	Minkler, H. F.	1,000.00	160	Hesse, E. L.	1,000.00	1139	Mithoff, Jr., W. H.	1,000.00
I. O. (683)	Gesch, H. J.	1,000.00	173	Cunningham, T. A.	1,000.00	1151	Chamblee, H. L.	1,000.00
I. O. (702)	Carroll, J. S.	1,000.00	209	Ingram, C.	1,000.00	1151	Beanchamp, W. L.	1,000.00
I. O. (702)	Ohmart, O.	1,000.00	214	Landwehr, G. H.	1,000.00	1283	Terry, C. A.	1,000.00
I. O. (713)	Abel, H. C.	1,000.00	246	Defrank, S.	1,000.00	1347	Guffey, J. G.	1,000.00
I. O. (717)	Coleman, J. J.	1,000.00	271	Osborn, J. S.	1,000.00	1362	Shail, H.	1,000.00
I. O. (722)	Witty, L. J.	1,000.00	278	Drummond, R. G.	1,000.00	1422	Stielton, W.	1,000.00
I. O. (787)	Rapson, E. F.	1,000.00	288	Devlin, H. J.	1,000.00	1426	Holman, W. W.	1,000.00
I. O. (830)	Seymour, L. D.	1,000.00	294	Woodford, M. V.	1,000.00	1531	Bennett, C. B.	1,000.00
I. O. (889)	Broyles, B. C.	150.00	304	Kinsley, V. H.	1,000.00	1547	Hendricks, J. R.	1,000.00
I. O. (1050)	Klinger, L. C.	1,000.00	304	Shelton, D.	1,000.00	1547	Hendricks, R. L.	1,000.00
I. O. (1110)	McCrory, J. D.	1,000.00	310	Gaworecki, E. P.	1,000.00	1579	Golden, L. M.	1,000.00
I. O. (1215)	Heatwole, E. P.	1,000.00	326	Connolly, J. J.	1,000.00	1631	Smith, E. L.	1,000.00
I. O. (1320)	Meyer, F. N.	1,000.00	332	Hills, S. W.	1,000.00	1701	Buckett, F. L.	1,000.00
I. O. (1451)	Myers, L. G.	1,000.00	333	Dearhorn, F.	1,000.00	1767	Sagehorn, F. C.	1,000.00
I.	Tiemann, C. H.	1,000.00	337	Bailey, C. S.	1,000.00	1844	Alley, C. M.	300.00

TOTAL \$252,224.99

IN MEMORIAM



Prayer for Our Deceased Members

Our Father, Who art in heaven, our prayer is a simple one. It comes from our hearts. We have lost the friends, the fellow workers, whose names are listed here. We pray Thee make them welcome in Thy heavenly home until we and their loved ones shall also come to Thee and there shall be a reunion of great joy.

Speak to those loved ones, Father, and give them the comfort and the strength which can only come from Thee. Fill their minds with the pleasant memories of joys past and of greater joys to come.

And please, Father, keep us in Thy loving care, we who say this prayer today. We are weak and temptations are many. Guide us in the paths in which we should go—the paths that lead not to earthly glory and transient satisfaction, but those paths which lead to eternal glory because they lead to Thee. Amen.

Joseph Huffman, L. U. No. 17

*Born August 18, 1898
Initiated February 27, 1949
Died February 20, 1959*

Mike Ceballos, L. U. No. 18

*Born October 12, 1920
Initiated March 1, 1956
Died January 29, 1959*

Fred O. Welser, L. U. No. 18

*Born March 17, 1907
Initiated December 13, 1946
Died December 26, 1958*

Alvin H. Miller, L. U. No. 51

*Born May 3, 1893
Initiated April 20, 1937
Died February 13, 1959*

George W. Wilkins, L. U. No. 51

*Born February 20, 1905
Initiated November 15, 1945
Died February 9, 1958*

George L. Graning, L. U. No. 86

*Born September 13, 1887
Initiated November 15, 1916
Died January 22, 1959*

Stanley O. Sable, L. U. No. 160

*Born April 12, 1908
Initiated March 23, 1937
Died March 8, 1959*

Cecil Peterson, L. U. No. 309

*Born March 4, 1921
Initiated November 21, 1946
Died March 8, 1959*

William A. Agnew, L. U. No. 339

*Born April 26, 1916
Initiated September 18, 1941
Died February 13, 1959*

Arthur Brandt, L. U. No. 347

*Born November 29, 1895
Initiated March 15, 1915
Died February 18, 1959*

Clarence L. Held, Sr., L. U. No. 494

*Born November 18, 1903
Initiated December 13, 1955
Died March 6, 1959*

John S. Carroll, L. U. No. 702

*Born August 14, 1889
Initiated March 1, 1914
Died January 19, 1959*

Sim R. Hemphill, L. U. No. 702

*Born June 27, 1884
Initiated December 13, 1941
Died January 5, 1959*

Otto Ohmart, L. U. No. 702

*Born October 1, 1882
Initiated August 15, 1926
Died January 23, 1959*

Harold C. Poole, L. U. No. 702

*Born June 20, 1900
Initiated January 8, 1937
Died February 21, 1959*

Dean Sebastian, L. U. No. 702

*Born January 9, 1900
Initiated December 24, 1945
Died February 23, 1959*

Charles S. Simmons, L. U. 702

*Born September 14, 1899
Initiated March 26, 1949
Died January 27, 1959*

Raymond J. Wilson, L. U. No. 702

*Born January 17, 1919
Initiated April 11, 1941
Died March 1, 1959*

Rudolph Hrobar, L. U. No. 713

*Born July 2, 1895
Initiated February 10, 1920
Died February 1959*

Merlin M. Elliott, L. U. No. 763

*Born August 24, 1897
Initiated March 3, 1943
Died January 28, 1959*

Dayton Parks, L. U. No. 763

*Born February 2, 1907
Initiated June 6, 1945
Died February 15, 1959*

Gregory Barna, L. U. No. 853

*Born October 4, 1918
Initiated June 25, 1942
Died March 6, 1959*

Michael Stecz, L. U. No. 853

*Born March 18, 1906
Initiated December 10, 1942
Died February 2, 1959*

E. E. Krueger, L. U. No. 885

*Born March 19, 1908
Initiated September 18, 1952
Died January 19, 1959*

Fern Brunnemer, L. U. No. 1048

*Born January 31, 1894
Initiated March 3, 1945
Died February 12, 1959*

Julian C. Butts, L. U. No. 1048

*Born December 23, 1912
Initiated August 11, 1950
Died February 10, 1959*

Josephine Fritzsche, L. U. No. 1048

*Born February 29, 1916
Initiated November 8, 1945
Died January 24, 1959*

Henry Giesser, L. U. No. 1048

*Born June 22, 1895
Reinitiated September 12, 1946
Died January 9, 1959*

Gerald W. Hutton, L. U. No. 1048

*Born May 8, 1889
Reinitiated June 9, 1947
Died January 25, 1959*

Robert D. Morris, L. U. No. 1048

*Born August 14, 1915
Initiated March 12, 1951
Died January 21, 1959*

Anna Guffey Parks, L. U. No. 1048

*Born February 26, 1925
Initiated June 14, 1946
Died January 18, 1959*

Robert E. Perdue, L. U. No. 1048

*Born September 23, 1892
Initiated November 21, 1942
Died January 26, 1959*

William Rouse, Jr., L. U. No. 1048

*Born May 30, 1897
Initiated November 3, 1945
Died February 23, 1959*

Julius Scott, L. U. No. 1048

*Born March 21, 1901
Initiated December 7, 1945
Died February 24, 1959*

Michael F. Moschenross, L. U. No. 1049

*Initiated March 26, 1937
Died March 1, 1959*

Jess F. White, L. U. No. 1179

*Born April 5, 1901
Reinitiated November 8, 1951
Died March 3, 1959*

R. E. Robertson, L. U. No. 1205

*Born May 16, 1911
Initiated March 27, 1952
Died January 29, 1959*

Edgar J. Robsky, L. U. No. 1226

*Born March 11, 1897
Initiated November 1, 1958
Died January 1959*

Rupert L. Turner, L. U. No. 1249

*Born May 1, 1903
Initiated February 22, 1941
Died March 9, 1959*

Alfred J. Alencastre, L. U. No. 1260

*Initiated October 1, 1945
Died January 20, 1959*

Floyd H. Deardorff, L. U. No. 1261

*Born August 17, 1897
Reinitiated January 10, 1946
Died January 30, 1959*

Harry H. Hewitt, L. U. No. 1361

*Born September 14, 1910
Initiated May 1, 1944
Died February 26, 1959*

Anthony Girandallo, L. U. No. 1470

*Initiated December 1, 1948
Died March 2, 1959*

Margaret Ryan, L. U. No. 1470

*Initiated December 1, 1948
Died December 1958*

Irvine Dogherty, L. U. No. 1505

*Initiated March 28, 1951
Died March 2, 1959*

Edward M. Greenway, L. U. No. 1505

*Born March 21, 1893
Initiated April 21, 1958
Died March 13, 1959*

Ernest E. Lewis, L. U. No. 1505

*Born November 6, 1896
Reinitiated March 12, 1947
Died February 28, 1959*

Mary A. Roberts, L. U. No. 1505

*Initiated March 1, 1955
Died February 21, 1959*

ME AGAIN—MIKE AGAIN

"Have a Union meeting tonight at eight,
Probably won't be home 'til quite late.
Have papers to sign
And a trial about nine,
So get to bed and to sleep—don't wait."
Bless him—he's loyal!

His meetings a month? At least three.
It's regular or E. board, you see.
Negotiating debate,
Or cheer a sick mate,
Or else it's the Bylaws Committee.
Bless him—he's busy!

He's a speaker with plenty of poise.
Won't tolerate distracting noise.
With comments sincere,
He expects every ear
To listen to plans he employs.
Bless him—he tries!

You won't find a more loyal member,
Nor persistent, consistent attender.
He's UNION "true blue,"
And expresses his view
To everyone—he's no pretender.
Bless him—he's honest!

Now why did I write this, you ask?
It was easy—no ponderous task,
I'm proud he's a Brother,
My reason, among other—
In comfort and security I bask,
Bless him—he's dependable!

If I had the chance to revise,
All I could say, to advise,
Is "Stay as you are,
With your faith, you'll go far.
Stay honest, sincere and be wise."
Bless him—I think he's great!

I don't say this Brother rates fame,
But his friends will agree, just the same.
He's so conscientious,
Not ever pretentious—
And he'll crown me when he reads my
name!

Bless him—he's not perfect—he's a
man!
MRS. ERNEST (MIKE) MATHEWS,
*Wife of Member of
L. U. 439, Riverside, Calif.*

ADD RESS CHANGED?

NAME.....

NEW ADDRESS.....

City Zone State

PRESENT LOCAL UNION NO.....

CARD NO.....

(If unknown — check with Local Union)

OLD ADDRESS.....

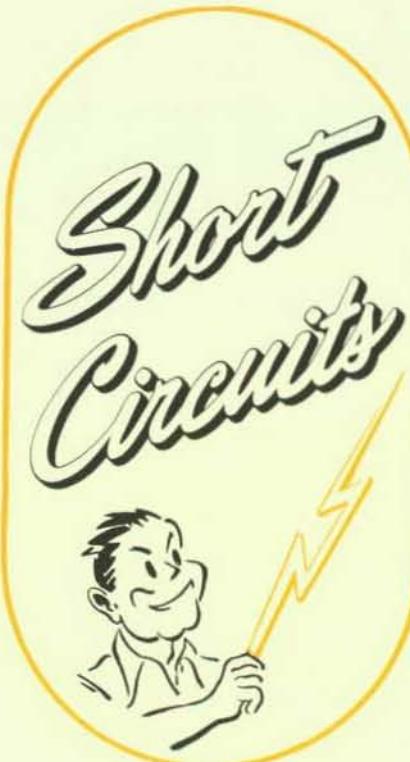
City Zone State

FORMER LOCAL UNION NUMBER.....

IF YOU HAVE CHANGED LOCAL UNIONS—WE MUST HAVE NUMBERS OF BOTH

**Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.**

Brothers, we want
you to have your
JOURNAL! When you
have a change in ad-
dress, please let us
know. Be sure to in-
clude your old address
and please don't for-
get to fill in L.U. and
Card No. This infor-
mation will be help-
ful in checking and
keeping our records
straight.



Before doing so, however, he employed
a private detective to report upon her
character and antecedents.

Back came the report:

"The only thing known against this
woman is that she has been seen too
often in the company of a banker of
doubtful reputation."

* * *

SILENT ANGER

An aggressive wife of a meek little
man was hauling her husband over the
coals for having made a fool of himself
at a party. He sat in dejected silence.

"And don't be sitting there," she
shouted, "making fists at me in your
pockets either!"

* * *

WORTH IT

"Why did you give the cloak room girl
such a large tip?"

"Well, look at the hat and coat she
gave me."

* * *

THE UNEXPECTED

"Only routine." The wires were dead, Been killed the day before, Nobody knew That four poles away, Death was knocking At their door, Nobody saw The sagging wire, As the winds gained in force, Tomorrow headlines—"MAN FOR HIRE" As nature took its course, That gullible 33,000 volt, Struck with its mighty vim, Thru our top linesman, It aimed its jolt, I guess God needed him, On this earth, He wore hooks, Up there, He'll play a harp, Number one in all the books, With his memory, We'll never part.

RETTA MORRIS,
*Wife of Randall Morris,
L. U. 53, Kansas City, Mo.*

* * *

QUICK THINKING

Truck Terminal Manager: "Junkins, I
want to know what you are doing with
your feet on the desk?"

Junkins: "Well, sir, you know we've
got an austerity program on here and
I'm practicing economy. My eraser wore
out and I'm using my rubber heels."

* * *

THEIR ANSWER

Two of three girls who had grown up
together married, and thereafter they con-
tinually annoyed their spinster friend
with tactless remarks about her unhappy
state.

She laughed off their comments until
one day they went a bit too far.

"Now tell us truthfully," they laughed,
"have you ever really had a chance to
marry?"

With a withering glance, she retorted:
"Suppose you ask your husbands."

SAFE!

Because They're Careful!

Are You?



NO JOB IS UNSAFE—ONLY
CARELESS WORKERS!

